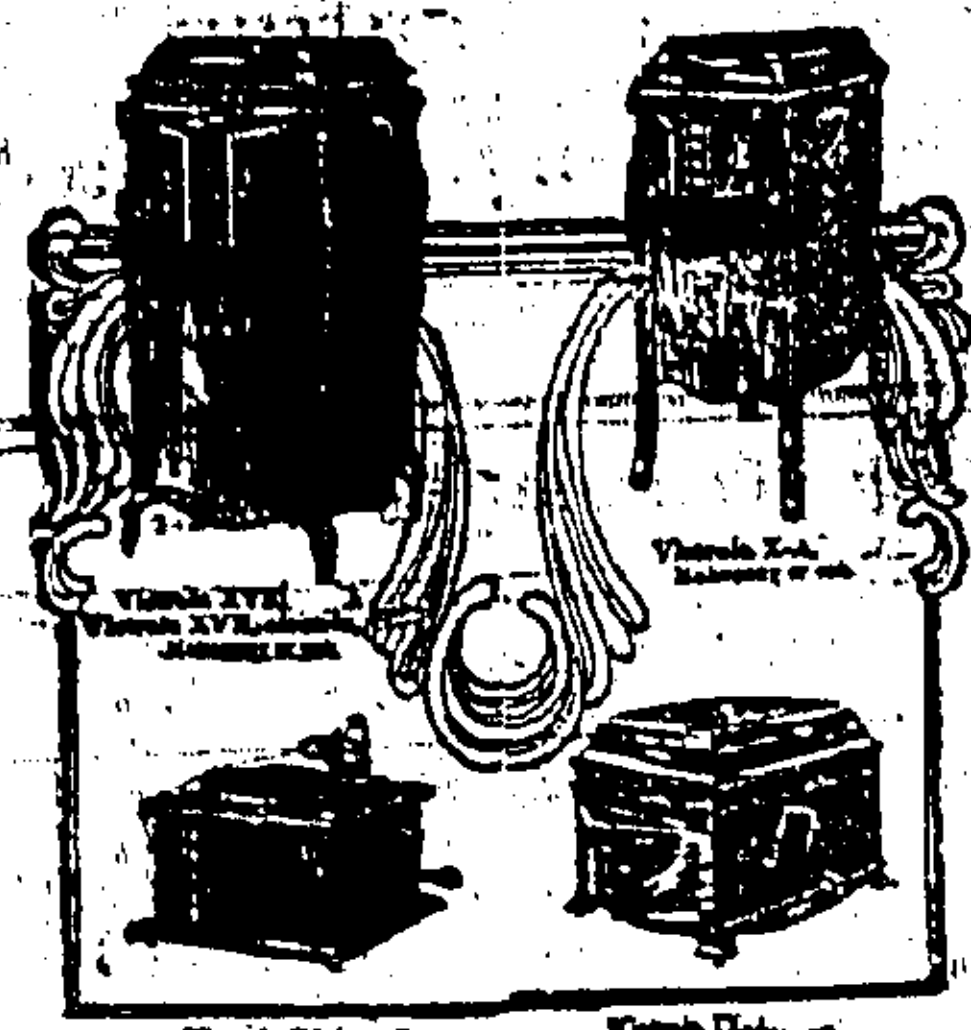


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(1881)

CANTON'S APPEAL TO U.S.A. NO INCONCLUSIVE PEACE DESIRED FOR CHINA.

The following letter which has been sent to the "Presiding Officers of the Congress of the United States of America," by the Government in Canton, has been issued to the Press by the Intelligence Bureau, Canton.

Gentlemen.—Regarding the recent peace overtures in Europe we are deeply inspired by the fact that your Government is for the sake of maintaining righteous principles directing all efforts to secure a perpetual peace for the world. Following your wise steps the Republic of China, a year ago, severed diplomatic relations with, and subsequently declared war upon, Germany, the country which defied the laws of nations, and relied on brutal force. China could not have better discharged her obligations towards the war, neither has she succeeded in maintaining law and order within the country because of internal strife which causes the country to disintegrate. For over a year our people have been making tremendous sacrifices in the hope of securing permanent internal peace. Because Germany relies on brutal force to defy international law, the Allies engaged in the great war, so, for like reasons, the people of China are opposing armed resistance against the Peking illegal government. Now the Allies are taking a firm ground to secure a righteous and permanent peace in Europe just as the people of China for similar reasons refuse to patch up matters in order to obtain momentary tranquility.

The Republic of China and the establishment of the National Assembly is based on the Provisional Constitution. Finding that neither the Constitution nor the Parliament affords any opportunity for their selfish interests, the militarists and the old mandarin class have determined to destroy them even by force. If the people of China should, for the sake of peace, yield to such humiliations, the country, henceforth, may have no justice but would be ruled by power; no law but the will of might. Thus the foundation of the country would be jeopardized and the people have nothing to rely upon. This is not only intolerable to the people of China, but your people, renowned as the defenders of right, would be reluctant to witness this. In securing peace, small grievances may be disregarded but the principles of law must be upheld. With the avowed purpose of defending the Constitution and restoring the Parliament the Constitutionalists have been struggling for over a year, confronting all dangers and obstacles to attain their object. When the National Parliament was legally established in the second year of the Republic your country was the first to recognize it. When Yuan Shih-kai conspired to become Emperor, the Parliament was once dissolved by force. It was reconvoked at Yuan's downfall. Last year, it was again illegally dissolved. We, the members, under many difficulties, have been able to secure a quorum to open a formal session at Canton. As the Constitution and the Republic are at stake we must have a decisive contest with the militarists until the constitution and the Parliament are restored. This is the only solution for the present issue of China. Although the world is anxious for peace, the ultimate goal should not be indecisive. The members of the Chinese Parliament believe that those who maintain the right principle would not render assistance to the militarists and lawless Peking Government to compel our people to forsake their object in upholding the Constitution, in order to secure dishonourable peace.

As the Parliament is in session at Canton, Canton must undoubtedly be the seat of the regular government. We hope that you will maintain the same righteous principle which you manifested in the second year of our Republic in order that peace may be hastened and the friendship of the nation may be strengthened.

Signed on behalf of the National Assembly the Republic of China by the President of the Senate and the President of the House of Representatives.

CANTON NEWS.

[BY COURTESY OF THE "CHUNG NGOI SAN PO"]

CANTON, November 10th.

THE MILITARY GOVERNMENT.

The Military Government in addition to subscribing \$50,000 gold, in aid to the Soldiers' Relief Fund, inaugurated by President Wilson, has sent telegrams to all Civil Service Bureaux in the South-West Provinces requesting them also to subscribe as much as they can.

SALE OF LAND.

The authorities have decided to sell land in Tai Sha Tau at a cheap rate in order to raise funds to maintain the bank notes.

CONFERENCE ON THE HUMAN FRONT.

It is reported that the Kwangsi leaders on the Hunan front have sent representatives to confer with the Northern leader Ng Pui-fu in Hang Chow. Commander Tam Hing-ming has recently returned to Kwai Lam from the Hunan front.

BANDITS UNITE.

It is reported that the bandits in the Tung Koon and Po On districts (adjacent to the New Territory) have joined together for the purpose of robbery. The people are forced to pay taxes to the bandits who are daily increasing in numbers.

INFLUENZA EPIDEMIC.

The influenza epidemic is spreading very rapidly everywhere in the South-West Provinces of China. This epidemic has recently spread from Canton to Wuchow and other places beyond.

ROYAL HONGKONG YACHT CLUB. FORMAL OPENING CRUISE.

YACHTING, ROWING AND AQUATIC EVENTS.

Bright weather favoured the formal opening cruise of the Royal Hongkong Yacht Club, which was held on Saturday afternoon at North Point. The clubhouse was gaily decorated and everything was admirably arranged for the convenience of the visitors. By 2.30 p.m. the grounds were fairly crowded, those present including H.E. the Officer Administering the Government, Commodore and Mrs. Gurner and the Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak. The band of H.M.S. played selections of music during the afternoon, and the Kongkong minstrels, Messrs. Aslett, Harris, Wood and Thompson, assisted by four Filipinos, kept the gathering, especially the younger folk, amused for a long while.

The main part of the afternoon's programme was devoted to sailing. The Chinese Rig event was won by Dorothy sailed by Mr. Hurley; the English Rig by Irene (Mr. R. Sutherland). An interesting departure was the Ladies' Races. The *Rolle*, sailed by Miss Denison won in the Handicap Class. In the One Design Class *Daphne* (Mrs. Stoneman) secured the victory; in the Heyward-Hays Class, *Lysbeth* (Mrs. Harston) and in the Gael Class, *Gael* (Miss J. Stokes).

In the service sailing race, Commodore Gurner on his yacht, the *Commodore*, came in first. Another interesting feature of the programme was the appearance of several naval and military crews in the rowing and aquatic events. The event for Naval Whalers was won by H.M.S. *—*. In the military cutters (8 oars) three crews entered—*Sir* Co. R.G.A., *87th* Co. R.G.A. and *R.E.*. Getting the best of a good start, the *R.E.* crew kept well ahead and won splendidly by one and a half lengths. The crew was as follows: *Pascal* (bow), *Harmsworth*, *Townsend*, *Chapman*, *Tidy*, *Sgt. White* (stroke) and *O'Mahoney* (cox). There were altogether 31 entrants in the swimming race, the men being drawn from H.M.'s ships in harbour. The event was carried through in heats, and in the final *E. O. Bardett* won a very close race, amidst loud applause. The Royal Hongkong Yacht Club members had a special event to themselves—a Four Oar (scratch crew) race. *Boat No. 3* won by about a length. The crews were *Boat No. 3—Olmstead* (bow), *Dumbarton*, *Campbell*, *Morse* (stroke) and *Blair* (cox). *Boat No. 2* *Logan* (bow), *White*, *Knight*, *Northey* (stroke) and *Petley* (cox).

The two most amusing items were the Sampson Yachting race (won by *P. O. Tarrant*) and the *Long Eight* (won by *Ldg. Seaman Winchester*). In the latter event the competitors had to enter sampans and endeavour to thrust their rivals overboard with a mop.

THE DISTRIBUTION OF AWARDS. At 5 p.m. Mrs. Gurner distributed the prizes and was, in turn, presented with a bouquet of flowers in a silver vase, with streamers of the club-colours by little Miss Blair.

Mr. R. Sutherland, the Commodore of the club, in extending a cordial welcome to all present on behalf of the club, remarked that the programme had been more ambitious than in past years, and he hoped that the interesting list of events had not been altogether unsuccessful. The ladies, as usual, had played an important part in the racing of the club. Some years ago it was difficult to get ladies to go out in the racing boats unless they were accompanied by a member of the sterner sex. But those days had passed and times were changed. Last year when he asked a lady, who was racing, whether she wanted a gentleman to go along with her, she raised her eyebrows and asked "what for?" (laughter). Since then he had been rather impatient about making similar proposals (laughter). Owing to a happy combination of circumstances and through the generosity of several Hongkong gentlemen, they were able to entertain a number of men from H.M.'s Army and Navy that afternoon. Both the naval and military representatives had done much to add to the interest of the sport. He would not like the men of the services to think that the people of Hongkong were enjoying themselves in yachting, etc., every day. They would be hoped, understand that, although far away from home, the thoughts of the residents in this Colony were with the old country. Behind the scenes he thought they could say that Hongkong had done her little bit. He referred to the share the Colony had borne of the nation's responsibility in looking after the sick, the wounded, and the helpless (applause). On that point he could speak with a certain amount of experience. He could say that whenever appeals had been made they had been generously responded to by the European and Chinese communities. They were now looking forward to the day when the garrison of Hongkong would be as complete as before the war. He hoped the Colony would be able to welcome the sister services in a manner worthy of their great achievements (applause).

In conclusion, Mr. Sutherland referred to the debt of gratitude which all owed to Mrs. Gurner for having so kindly consented to distribute the awards to the winners in the various events. Commodore Gurner, in returning thanks on behalf of Mrs. Gurner, remarked that it had been an enjoyable afternoon, the racing had been good, and they were fortunate in having a good breeze. He was particularly fortunate himself. He also wished to thank Mr. Sutherland and the members of the committee, and the gentlemen who so kindly gave prizes for the naval events. A regatta was a thing which they did not have very often, and the men were all very grateful.

Major Cassel thanked the Commodore and Committee on behalf of the Army, and said he understood that Mr. Holyoak had kicked off in a football match that afternoon. Mr. Holyoak knew as much about football, as he (the speaker) knew of yachting (laughter). When a boy his father wanted him to join the Navy, but he refused. His father threatened to cut him off with the proverbial "bob." As a matter of fact he had not even the "bob" at the present moment. The Royal Hongkong Yacht Club were more fortunate than he was inasmuch as they had a "bob," and a good "bob," in the person of the incomparable Bob Sutherland (laughter). He thanked the Commodore and Committee for their hospitality that afternoon (applause).

The Hon. Mr. Claud Severn, C.M.G., called for three cheers for Mrs. Gurner, which were lustily given.

THE RESULTS.

The following were the results:—

CHINESE RIGS.

Course:—Start, Murray Pier and outer Naval Buoy (W. to E.) Channel Rock (S.) Finish, Club House Line (E. to W.) Distance 5 miles.

Yacht	Handicap	Finishing Time	Corrected Time
M.S.	H.M.S.	H.M.S.	H.M.S.
(1) Dorothy	2.30	3.18.15	3.13.45
(2) Niobe	1.40	3.16.34	3.14.44
(3) Oenone	Scr.	3.21.33	3.21.33
(4) Helena	2.30	D.N.S.	—
(5) Lady Jean	Scr.	D.N.S.	—

ENGLISH RIGS.

Yacht	Handicap	Finishing Time	Corrected Time
M.S.	H.M.S.	H.M.S.	H.M.S.
(1) Irene	1.10	3.02.35	2.53.25
(2) Sutherland	1.10	3.03.38	2.55.38
(3) Vera	1.40	3.07.15	2.58.05
(4) Miss	1.20	3.14.15	3.01.45
(5) Feathers	1.10	3.15.0	3.04.50
(6) Queen Bee	1.40	3.23.22	3.11.42
(7) La Gygale	Scr.	D.N.S.	—
(8) Vesper	1.40	D.N.S.	—

RACING YACHTS (LADIES' RACES).

Handicap Class.

Course:—Start Club House Line (W. to E.) Channel Rock (Port). Kowloon Rock (Port). Finish Club House Line (E. to W.) Distance 4 miles.

Yacht	H.M.S.	Finishing Time	Corrected Time
H.M.S.	H.M.S.	H.M.S.	H.M.S.
(1) Rolla (Miss Denison)	Scr.	3.06.55	3.06.55
(2) Dorothy (Miss Ramsay)	3.11	3.09.56	3.06.45
(3) Diana	3.11	3.10.03	3.06.52
(4) Diana	Scr.	3.06.55	3.06.55
(5) Jessica	Scr.	D.N.S.	—

ONE DESIGN, HEYWARD HAYS AND GAEL CLASSES.

Course:—Start Club House Line (E. to W.) Channel Rock, Bay (S.), Mark Boat Kowloon Dock Point (S), Mark Boat on Starting Line (E. to W.) Distance once round, 2 miles, twice round 4 miles.

SPORT. ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.

EXHIBITION MATCH, DIVISION 1. SERVICES, 3 v. CIVILIANS, 2.

This "Charity" match, in connection with "Our Day," was played on the Club ground, Happy Valley, on Saturday. The Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak kicked off at 4 o'clock before a large crowd of "soccer" enthusiasts who witnessed a very enjoyable afternoon's sport. The Civilian team was mainly composed of South China Athletic players.

The Civilians, who played in red, led off with a fine combined movement, Reichelmann netting the first goal with a nice low shot five minutes after the start. This was followed up by another determined effort, and a stinging shot from the inside right kicked Crocker to the utmost. The Service team then retaliated, and the forwards broke through their opponents' defence, Green, in the centre, heading the ball in the goal mouth. It was cleared in good style by Law Hing Cheong who played a brilliant game throughout. The ball travelled from one end to the other in quick time each side, missing some splendid opportunities of scoring. Townsend, in particular, failing in front of an open goal by being too sure. Au Kit San contributed the second goal, beating Crocker, who made a bad error of judgment in running out to intercept. Then a lovely passing bout by the Service forwards enabled Escall to score the first goal for his side and a well earned interval arrived with the Civilians leading by two goals to one.

On play being resumed the Army and Navy pressed hard, giving the Civilian goal-keeper many anxious moments. He was at length beaten by McNeven, who, after a fine individual run, placed the ball neatly into the net. A few moments later McNeven almost succeeded in giving his side the lead, a shot from him just clearing the cross-bar. The Services scored their third, and as it proved, the winning goal following a free kick. McNeven was given a fine opening of which he took the fullest advantage. Subsequently many of the spectators thought that McNeven had equalised but the ball just dropped over the bar, the game finishing in favour of the Services by three goals to two.

Referee—Mr. Loach.

DIVISION II. CIVILIANS, 2 v. SERVICES, 0.

This game was played on the Club ground previous to the first division match, and, owing to the late arrival of some of the players, had to be limited to twenty minutes each way. The Civilians played in green and the Services in white. There was nothing very startling in the first half, the play being scrappy throughout. Several open goals were missed on both sides. Ellaby, for the Services, failing to score on one occasion when the opposing custodian was not in position. No score was registered before the interval. The second half was an improvement on the first, each side combining better, but the shooting was still weak. McManus for the "greens" was the only one to shine in this direction, scoring the first goal of the match with a nice, low shot into the right hand corner of the net. The same player also soon added the second goal, receiving the ball from a corner kick and netting in workmanlike style. The Services forward line tried hard to score, Neil putting in some tricky footwork, and only the hardest of luck prevented him from registering a point. Towards the close of the game the Civilians had the better of the exchanges and had it not been for an excellent display by Jennings in the Service goal their victory would have been more decisive. As it was the match ended in a win for them by two goals to love.

HONGKONG POLICE RESERVE.

ORDERS ISSUED BY MR. F. C. JENKIN, C.B.E.

MOUNTED POLICE.

Sergeant 630 Arnold resumes duties as Warning Officer as from October 28th.

DRUMMERS.

All ranks will attend at Headquarters Office at 6 p.m. on Monday, Nov. 11th. Uniform.

WINTER UNIFORM.

All ranks (except Staff), who did not attend Headquarters Office during week commencing Monday, November 4th, for inspection of winter uniform will attend on Monday, November 11th, at 6.30 p.m. Blue uniform, belt, cap and cover. This order applies to medical exempta.

STAFF.

Inspector B. W. Tape is placed on the Staff of the Police Reserve. November 9th, 1913.

ORGAN RECITAL AT ST. JOHN'S CATHEDRAL.

The following is the programme of the organ recital to be played in St. John's Cathedral this evening at 6 p.m.

1—Allegro (fourth sonata), Guilmant.
2—The Garden of Iram, R. S. Stoughton.
3—Imperial March, E. Elgar.
4—Legend, R. Friml.
5—Vision, Rheinberger.
6—Song of Summer, E. H. Lemare.
7—The Storm, Lemare.
8—During the singing of the Hymn a collection will be made in aid of the Organ Fund.

THE OFFICIALS.

The following were the officials:—

Patron: Sir R. H. May, K.C.M.G.; Commodore: Mr. Robert Sutherland; General Committee: Commodore V. G. Gurner, Mr. Capt. T. Arthur, Messrs. D. K. Blair, E. W. Carpenter, A. Denison, H. R. Northey, Liout. Hall, a.c.a., Mr. R. E. MacDonnell (Secretary and Treasurer); Sailing Committee: Hon. Mr. Claud Severn, C.M.G., Capt. S. R. Aitken, Captain T. Arthur, Messrs. D. K. Blair, Hon. Secretary, A. Denison, A. E. Lowe; Rowing Committee: Commodore V. G. Gurner, E.H., Mr. E. W. Carpenter, Lt. Hall, a.c.a., Mr. H. R. Northey, Mr. P. F. Olmsted, Mr. H. S. Bouse; Swimming Committee: Mr. E. W. Carpenter, Mr. D. K. Blair; Opening Day Aquatic Committee: Commander Finlayson, R.N., Lt. Col. H. V. Lavington, R.N., Capt. S. R. Aitken, Messrs. O. H. Gale, A. D. Keigwin, W. Logan, E. W. Carpenter (clerk of course).

CRICKET.

CRICKET LEAGUE.

CRAIGENGOWER DEFEATS THE CHINESE.

After a most exciting finish—almost similar to that which occurred a week previously, when Craigengower was opposed to Kowloon—the Craigengower Club scored a very creditable win against the Chinese, thus bringing themselves temporarily to the top of the League table. Both teams were practically at full strength, and the cricket was well worth watching.

Yew Man Tsun and Cheng Chi who opened the Chinese innings, were together for half an hour, when Yew Man Tsun was sent back with 31 runs to his credit. He had scored a trifle faster than his partner, who, however, became more enterprising when joined by Ng Sze Kwong. The latter scored only 10 and made way for Ching, who, contrary to his usual methods, was able to restrain himself from hitting out at the first ball he faced. He was at the wickets while 16 runs were scored, of which he contributed half. Geo Lee, the next man, just lashed out in most refreshing style and found the boundary four times in a score of 23. Cheng Chi was out when the score stood at 131. He played an extremely good innings—certainly the best he has played for his Club this season. His hits included four boundaries. The Chinese very sportingly declared their innings closed when they had batted for an hour and three quarters, so as to give their opponents a chance of making the required runs in the 1½ hours left to them. Omar's fast deliveries were not as destructive as usual, and Grimmett, bowling with great steadiness, secured six of the seven wickets that fell for 54 runs. He finished up with the "hat trick" in his last over but one.

The Craigengower innings commenced at 4.30 p.m. and it was realised that it would be touch and go whether a decision would be gained. Bass, who started with Abbas, was dismissed when the score stood at 3. Thompson, who filled the breach, laid the foundations of the victory gained by his side. He played careful cricket, taking no risks, as may be seen from the fact that 25 of his 43 runs were scored by singles and 43 in all till the eighth wicket. The Chinese bowling, when he went in, required watching, and it was not until after Grimmett had knocked some of the "devil" out of it that the batsmen could afford to take liberties. Grimmett scored 38 runs in quick time, included in his score being six hefty boundary shots. The freedom he displayed at the wicket encouraged Noria, Omar and Goldenberg to follow suit. Noria contributed 16 runs and looked likely to make a big score when he was caught by Ng Sze Kwong. Omar did even better, and throwing discretion to the wind, hit out in an attempt to win the match. When Goldenberg joined Bush, who had been content to play hard-door cricket, just keeping his wicket intact, only four runs were required for victory. Goldenberg has a style all his own. He not only won the match but also hit three boundary shots in succession during an over from Yew Man Tsun.

When stumps were drawn the Craigengower had won by 17 runs, with a wicket in hand. Scores and bowling analyses:

CHINESE R.C.			
Yew Man Tsun, b Omar	31		
Cheng Chi, b Grimmett	53		
Ng Sze Kwong, c Ford, b Grimmett	10		
H. Ching, b Grimmett	8		
G. Lee, b Grimmett	23		
G. Hew, c Bass, b Grimmett	14		
Wong, c Wong, not out	3		
James, c Goldenberg, b Grimmett	5		
Chang, c Wong, not out	3		
Extras	7		

Total for 7 wickets (declared) 155
Wong Kwok Kwong and Lin Yau Man did not bat.

Bowling Analysis.			
Omar	19	1	53
Abbas	7	2	13
Grimmett	14	1	54
Lambert	3	0	18

CRAIGENGOWER.			
B. Bass, c Chang, b Yew	3		
M. H. Abbas, b Un, c Yew	8		
F. G. Thompson, c Ching, b Un	45		
T. F. Ford, c J. Wong, b Un	4		
A. W. Grimmett, c Cheng Chi, b Ng Sze Kwong	38		
L. E. Lambert, run out	0		
G. Manley, c and b Ng Sze Kwong	1		
J. D. Noria, c Ng, b Yew	16		
E. D. Bush, not out	14		
U. Omar, c Ching, b Ng Sze Kwong	27		
A. Goldenberg, not out	15		
Extras	1		

Bowling Analysis.			
Un, c Hew, b Fan	13	2	52
Yew Man Tsun	15	0	59
Ng Sze Kwong	8	1	44

NAVY DRAW WITH THE CIVIL SERVICE.

The Navy were not at full strength when they met the Civil Service on Saturday. Four notable absentees were Hack, who is still indisposed, Davies, Carey and Godfrey. The Civil Service were without the services of Goodall and Claude Severi, but were fortunate in obtaining a valuable acquisition in F. Syme Thompson, who signalled his debut for the Club by a very useful display of batting.

That the Navy scored 159 runs was solely due to Commander Gibson and Lieut. Kennett. The first five Navy wickets fell for 22 runs, and though Gibson was in for a part of that time, he was batting in very restrained fashion. When Lancaster joined Gibson the aspect of the game was somewhat changed, for the newcomer played bright cricket and gathered 22 runs before Bird got behind his defence. The score stood at 80 when Kennett joined Gibson, and from that time onwards a little more life was infused into the game. Both batsmen commenced to hit out freely and though Gibson did bring off some hefty hits, he gave no actual chance during his innings of 50. Kennett continued to bat with unwonted freedom and was undefeated with 45 runs to his credit when the innings closed.

The Navy had been two hours at the wickets and the Civil Service had only an hour's play left to make 180 runs. Naturally they could not do it and the match ended in a draw. Wood and Bradbury opened the innings and put together 40 runs before the former was dismissed. He had batted very well for 28 runs and treated the Navy bowling, which was nothing out of the ordinary, with scant respect. Bradbury played far more steadily and was very unfortunate in being given out leg before wicket when he was set. Syme Thompson's 30 runs were made very quickly. He is a batsman of the hard-hitting type and took risks which he was lucky to survive. When stumps were drawn the score stood at 81 for the loss of three wickets.

The scores and bowling analyses were as follows:

NAVY.			
P. M. Robinson, b Bird	4		
P. M. Wild, c and b Hamilton	19		
Commr. Gibson, b Sara, b Wood	53		
P. M. Holborn, c Lambie, b Hamilton	0		
P. O. Lancaster, b Bird	22		
Lieut. Kennett, not out	45		
Sig. Thurgarland, b Hamilton	9		
Sig. Price, run out	0		
Sig. Cutler, b Hamilton	5		
Extras	5		

Bowling Analysis.			
Bird	11	1	34
Ling	5	0	25
Thompson	1	0	8
Edmonds	2	0	11
Wood	3	0	14
Hamilton	18.5	2	74

CIVIL SERVICE.			
A. E. Wood, c Holborn, b McCarthy	36		
B. W. Bradbury, l.b.w., b Cutler	21		
F. Syme Thompson, c Robinson, b Cutler	30		
J. McCormack, not out	2		
P. T. Lambie, not out	0		

Bowling Analysis.			
Gibson	5	0	22
Price	8	2	11
Kennett	3	0	13
McCarthy	4	0	15
Cutler	4	0	12
Robinson	2	0	9

R.E. DRAW WITH UNIVERSITY.

The R.E. came very near to beating the University, when these two teams met on the University ground. The University batted first and did so well that they were able to declare the innings closed with a score of 198 for the loss of 5 wickets. From the commencement the University men took the measure of their opponents bowling. Redmond and Fane deserve special credit for their displays. The Engineers turned the tables on their opponents by scoring 179 for the loss of 5 wickets. Wahl and Raworth gave hopes of a big first-wicket partnership which did not materialise. The former was bowled by Redmond when he had gathered 23 runs. It was left to Corporal Waller to make top score, and this he did with a display of batting that was almost as good as that of Ponsonby Fane's. Waller looked good for a century when falling light forced a cessation of play. The match was drawn.

Scores and bowling analyses:			
A. H. Raworth, b Raworth	21		
C. Choa, c Lawrence, b Purnell	12		
G. E. Marley, b Raworth	22		
Mason	3	0	13
F. A. Redmond, b Purnell	54		
R. A. Ponsonby Fane, c Waller, b Raworth	50		
J. D. Wright, not out	15		
Lin Keng Sim, not out	14		
Extras	10		

Total (for 5 wickets, declared) 108			
Bowling Analysis.			
Purnell	13	2	65
Raworth	12	0	71
Waller	5	0	23
Lawrence	3	0	21

R.E.			
Capt. Wahl, b Redmond	23		
Lieut. Raworth, c and b Redmond	10		
Cpl. Waller, not out	80		
Spr. Purnell, c Ponsonby Fane, b Marley	14		
S. M. Jewsbury, b Marley	24		
Cpl. Hooper, not out	15		
L. Cpl. Lawrence, c Marley, b Redmond	15		
Extras	14		

Total (for 5 wickets) 179

Bowling Analysis.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Redmond	17	2	64	1
Marley	17	4	57	1
Yeoh Tai Ee	5	0	29	0
Ponsonby Fane	3	0	23	0

LEAGUE TABLE.

(UP TO NOVEMBER 10th).

	P.	W.	L.	D.	Pts.
Craigengower	3	3	0	0	6
Kowloon	3	2	1	0	5
Civil Service	2	0	0	0	4
R. G. A.	1	0	0	1	3
University	1	0	0	1	1
R. E.	2	0	1	1	1
Navy	2	0	1	1	1
O.R.C.	1	0	1	0	0

NOTWORTHY SCORES.

Cpl. Waller (R.E. v. University), 60*	
Commr. Gibson (Navy v. Civil Service), 58	
F. A. Redmond (University R.E.), 54	
Cheng Chi (C.R.C. v. C.C.C.), 51	
R. A. Ponsonby Fane (University R.E.), 50	
Commr. Gibson (Navy v. Kowloon), 50	
C. J. Stapleton (Kowloon v. Navy), 50	
F. G. Thompson (C.C.C. v. O.R.C.), 45	
Lieut. Kennett (Navy v. Civil Service), 45*	
H. H. Taylor (Kowloon v. Navy), 45	
Gnr. Mann (R.G.A. v. Civil Service), 43	
A. W. C. Grimmett (C.R.C. v. O.R.C.), 38	
Cnr. Baines (R.G.A. v. Civil Service), 35	
Yew Man Tsun (O.R.C. v. C.C.C.), 31	
Syme Thompson (Civil Service v. Navy), 30	
K. Bass (Craigengower v. Kowloon), 28	
Capt. Wahl (R.E. v. University), 28	
U. Omar (C.C.C. v. C.R.C.), 27	
A. Wood (Civil Service v. Navy), 25	
H. H. Taylor (Kowloon v. R.E.), 25	
A. de Sousa (Kowloon v. Navy), 25	
G. Manley (Craigengower v. Kowloon), 25*	
F. W. Carey (Navy v. Kowloon), 25	
Corpl. Waller (R.E. v. Kowloon), 25	
L. E. S. Hodge (Kowloon v. R.E.), 25	

NOTWORTHY BOWLING FEATS.

H. H. Taylor (Kowloon v. R.E.), 3 for 12	
Sig. Hack (Navy v. Kowloon), 3 for 20	
H. Overy (Kowloon v. Craigengower), 4 for 25	

FRIENDLY MATCHES.

POLICE DRAW AGAINST CIVIL SERVICE.

The "B" Team of the Civil Service, which was opposed to the Police, had similar "luck" to the first team in that the match was drawn. The Police, total of 137 would have been higher if King had gone in earlier than he did. He found no difficulty in scoring 60 runs and was undefeated at the end of the innings. He brought off some fine shots on the off. Matthews, Darling, Hollands and Field each helped to raise the total by getting into double figures. Roylance did the "hat trick," dismissing Hollands, Taylor and Mackenzie in succession, but King spoilt his average.

An innings of 51 by Drummond saved the Civil Service. Drummond batted with freedom, but had more than ordinary luck. When play ceased the score stood at 108 for the loss of 7 wickets.

Scores and bowling analyses:			
Bird, b Roylance	15		
Field, b Drummond	6		
Cockle, b Drummond	13		
Hollands, c Fincher, b Roylance	13		
Taylor, l.b.w., b Roylance	0		
Mackenzie, c Knight, b Roylance	0		
King, not out	60		
Darling, c and b Drummond	12		
Matthews, c (sub.), b Knight	14		
Mason, c Roylance, b (sub.)	0		
Extras	17		

Total 137

Bowling Analysis.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Roylance	10	1	38	5
Drummond	12	0	44	2
Flint	1	0	3	0
Knight	3	0	18	1
Substitute	5.3	0	22	1

CIVIL SERVICE.

Founds, b Matthews	4		
Roe, c King, b Matthews	11		
Drummond, b King	51		
Knight, c Knight, b Mackenzie	6		
Fincher, c Cockle, b Bird	6		
Lyon, c Mackenzie, b King	8		
Roylance, not out	2		
Flint, not out	2		
McCleod, c and b King	4		
Extras	6		

Total for 7 wickets 108

Borthwick and A. N. Other (sub.).

Bowling Analysis.			
Matthews	9	0	18
Mackenzie	5	0	24
Mason	2	0	10
Bird	3	0	18
King	4	0	30

KOWLOON DEFEATS HONGKONG.

The Hongkong Cricket Club met with a severe defeat at the hands of the Kowloon C.C. on Saturday when these two teams met on the Hongkong ground. The losers played without Hamilton and Syme Thompson, two of their best bowlers, while Kowloon had the very strongest team out.

Kowloon was fortunate in getting first knock. Hodge and De Sousa opened the innings and stayed together while 25 runs were scored. De Sousa was then joined by Blackburn and these two proceeded to take liberties with the bowling till the score rose to 83 when the second wicket fell. The third wicket partnership was productive of 55 runs, and by the time the batsmen were doing just what they liked with the bowling, De Sousa's 43 runs and Blackburn's 30

tribution of 38 were meritorious, but they were both eclipsed by a particularly good display of batting by C. J. Stapleton whose 75 runs were scored in most vigorous style. Equally strong on the leg and the off and with a very strong overhead shot, Stapleton gave the fielders a very strenuous time during the hour he was at the wickets. A feature of his innings was his strong off drives. Taylor was not out with 16 to his credit when, on the dismissal of Stapleton, the innings was declared closed, the score standing at 302 for the loss of 6 wickets. The weakness of the Hongkong bowling was very evident. Pearce, who usually finishes well, was badly punished.

When the Hongkong Club men came to bat the Kowloon bowlers reaped a rich harvest, and it was only the efforts of Pearce and De Rome that prevented the Hongkong C.C. from setting up a new record in the way of low scores. Pearce was more restrained than usual, making 29 runs. De Rome went in at the fall of the second wicket and was the last man on the side to be dismissed, so that his 25 were very carefully compiled. He, however, managed to score a fine "8" at Taylor's expense. Taylor, by the way, did the "hat trick" dismissing Thomas, Deaton and Sutton in succession. Deaton bowled with noteworthy effect, taking 4 wickets for 15 runs in 10 overs, four of which were maidens.

Kowloon won a very creditable victory by 135 runs. Scores and bowling analyses:

KOWLOON.			
L. E. S. Hodge, Donnelly	8		
A. de Sousa, c Hammond, b De Rome	43		
L. J. Blackburn, c Thomas, b De Rome	38		
C. J. Stapleton, c De Rome, b Pearce	75		
M. J. MacKaskill, c Sutton, b Donnelly	15		
J. P. Robinson, b Donnelly	6		
H. H. Taylor, not out	16		
Extras	9		

Total for 6 wickets (declared) 202

Bowling Analysis.			
Pearce	5	0	41
Donnelly	18	0	70
De Rome	9	0	53
Maas	3.3	0	23
Gray	1	0	5

*—bowled a no-ball.

HONGKONG C.C.

T. E. Pearce, c Robinson, b Taylor	29		
Capt. E. H. Gray, c Edwards, b Pestonji	1		
F. J. de Rome, c de Sousa, b Pestonji	23		
F. W. S. Evans, l.b.w., b Pestonji	0		
E. B. Thomas, c Pestonji, b Taylor	0		
D. E. Donnelly, b Taylor	0		
F. Sutton, b Taylor	0		
R. M. Austin, c Pestonji, b Taylor	4		
Major Hammond, not out	4		
M. M. Maas, absent	0		
Extras	1		

Total 67

Bowling Analysis.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Pestonji	10.4	4	15	4
H. H. Taylor	10	1	51	5

*—bowled a wide.

SOME INTERESTING STATISTICS.

The following figures of noteworthy scores and bowling feats refer only to the friendly matches played up to November 10th this season:

NOTWORTHY SCORES.

Commr. Gibson (Navy v. C.R.C.), 58	
A. E. Wood (Civil Service v. O.R.C.), 54	
Commr. Gibson (Hamilton's XI v. Visitors XI), 50*	
J. D. Noria (Craigengower v. Navy), 45	
Capt. Wahl (R.E. v. University), 43	
C. J. Stapleton (Kowloon v. Hongkong), 43	
T. E. Pearce (Hongkong C.C. v. Craigengower), 40	
T. H. King (Police v. Civil Service "B"), 40	
Sergeant Drummond (R.E. v. University), 39	
J. T. Ling (Civil Service "B" v. University "B"), 33*	
MacCarthy (Navy XI v. University XI), 33	
Sig. Hack (Navy v. C.R.C.), 33*	
A. Drummond (Civil Service "B" v. Police), 31	
F. J. de Rome (Hongkong C.C. v. R.E.), 31	
D. M. Goodall (Craigengower v. Hongkong C.C.), 30	
F. W. S. Evans (Hamilton's XI v. Visitors XI), 29	
A. de Sousa (Kowloon v. Hongkong), 29	
R. G. A. v. Navy, 28	
Cheng Chi (C.R.C. v. C.C.C.), 28	
Paymaster Robinson (Navy v. Craigengower), 28	

*—Signifies not out.

NOTWORTHY BOWLING FEATS.

Sapr. Purnell (R.E. v. Navy) 8 for 51

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

NOTICE

WE HAVE pleasure in announcing that we have this day established ourselves as MERCHANTS, SHIPPERS AGENTS and COAL CONTRACTORS at No. 3, Connaught Road, and that we have succeeded THE OKURA TRADING CO., LTD., at the same premises, their business heretofore will be carried by us as their Agents.

For FUKUKAWA & Co., Ltd.,
S. W. FUJITA.
Hongkong, November 11th, 1918. [2841]

NOTICE

WE HAVE this day transferred our Office to Messrs. FUKUKAWA & CO., LTD. and appointed them as our Agents in Hongkong and Canton.

For OKURA TRADING CO., LTD.,
J. MUGI.
Hongkong, November 11th, 1918. [2842]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

PARTICULARS and CONDITIONS of the letting by Public Auction Sale, to be held TO-DAY (MONDAY), the 11th day of November, 1918, at 3 P.M. at the Office of the Public Works Department, by Order of His Excellency the Officer Administering the Government, of One Lot of CROWN LAND at Robinson Road, in the Colony of Hongkong, for a term of 21 years.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

Lot No.	Boundary Measurements	Contents	Annual Rent	Upst. Price
1	As per plan.	11,875 (about)	50	770

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.,
AND
CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

CONSIGNEES per Company's Steamer

"STENTOR"

are hereby notified that the Cargo will be discharged into Holt's Wharf, Kowloon, where it will lie at Consignee's risk. The Cargo will be ready for delivery from Godown on and after 11th November.

Optional cargo will be landed, unless notice has been given prior to steamer's arrival.

All broken, chafed, and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on any Tuesdays and Fridays between the hours of 10.45 A.M. and Noon within the free storage period.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the steamer's Godown, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 16th November will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the undersigned on or before the 30th November, or they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.
Hongkong, November 9th, 1918. [2844]

WINTER NOTICE.

HOPKINS BUTCHERY, Corner of Ningpo and Szechuen Road, Shanghai, are now prepared to supply to their Patrons and the Public in Hongkong during the Winter Season their well-known GAME PIECES, PORK PIES, BRAWNS, PORK SAUSAGES, PRIMS, FRESH and CORNED BEEF, FRESH and CORNED PORK.

Shanghai, November 1st, 1918. [2817]

RUBBER ESTATE FOR SALE.

THREE hours sail from Singapore Island, Healthy district. Acreage 441.

Planted 293.	— 55.5 acres planted.
1910	— 55.5
1911	— 51.5
1912	— 44
1913	— 44
1914	— 18.5
1915	— 18.5
1916	— 18.5
1917	— 18.5
222	— 222 acres

Price £12,000 or nearest offer.

Write to—
H. F. CLIFTON SMITH,
Winchester House,
SINGAPORE.
[2831]

A COMPLETE AERATED WATER PLANT FOR SALE.

THE MACHINES are made by Messrs. Brathby & Hinchliffe, Ltd., Manchester, and guaranteed in perfect working order. This complete plant will turn out 2,400 dozen Aerated water per day, purchasers to take over about 6,000 dozen bottles at cost price.

Apply by letter—
"AERATED WATER PLANT,"
Care of Hongkong Daily Press,
or
Care of General Post Office,
Box No. 320.
[2818]

INTIMATIONS

WISEMAN'S CAFE

now under
Entirely New Organisation

Outdoor Catering
of every description.

All Meat, Poultry, Milk and Butter

supplied by the

DAIRY FARM.

ORCHESTRA

playing at

TIFFIN, AFTERNOON TEA and

DINNER TIME.

CLEANLINESS, COMFORT,

GOOD ATTENDANCE AND

PLEASURE

Are GUARANTEED at

WISEMAN'S.

D. M. GOODALL,

MANAGER.

TELEPHONE 407. Office 2818.

[2808]

4% FRENCH GOVERNMENT LOAN 1918

(Rente Perpetuelle 4%).

Price of issue Frs. 70.80

yielding a net income of 5.65%

Bearing interest from OCTOBER

16th, 1918.

Subscription list will be Opened

on OCTOBER 20th, 1918, and

Closed on November 20th, 1918.

Further particulars on application to the—

BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE DE CHINE,

5, CHATEAU ROAD,

M. ROUET DE JOURNEL,

Manager.

Hongkong, October 16th, 1918. [2538]

4% FRENCH GOVERNMENT LOAN 1918.

Price of issue Frs. 70.80.

Bearing interest from OCTOBER

16th, 1918, payable quarterly.

Free of Taxes.

Not to be redeemed for 25 years.

Subscription list will be closed

on November 20th, 1918.

Bills and Bonds of the "National

Defence" bought before

October 20th, are accepted

in payment.

Applications will be received by:

THE BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE,

(FRENCH BANK)

Princes Building, Charter Road,

where full particulars may be obtained.

A. SIRE,

Acting Manager.

Hongkong, October 19th, 1918. [2567]

4% FRENCH GOVERNMENT LOAN 1918.

PRICE OF ISSUE FCS. 70.80.

NET INTEREST PRODUCED 5.65%.

RUNNING FROM OCTOBER 16th,

1918.

SUBSCRIPTION LIST CLOSING

NOVEMBER 20th, 1918.

SPECIAL FACILITIES FOR

FRENCH EXCHANGE, ADVANCES

GRANTED AGAINST SCRIP.

FULL PARTICULARS ON APPLI-

CATION TO THE

RUSSO-ASIATIC BANK,

R. A. RODGERS,

Manager.

Hongkong, October 20th, 1918. [2596]

TO LET

TO BE LET.

TO BE LET—OFFICES in Central

District.

Apply—

ALEX. ROSS & Co.

No. 4, Des Vaux Road, Hongkong.

[2834]

GROUND TO LET.

A T WHITEFIELD ROAD, CAUSEWAY

RAY, next to our Glass Factory,

consisting of 18,000 Square feet, suitable for

storing Coal, &c. From January, 1st 1919.

Apply to—

KWONG SANG HONG, Ltd.,

248, Des Vaux Road Central.

[2819]

TO LET.

A HOUSE in Knutsford Terrace,

Kowloon.

Apply to—

THE HONGKONG LAND INVEST-

MENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd.

[2480]

TO LET.

A SHOP in Nathan Road, Kowloon.

Apply to—

HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE

Co., Ltd.,

Alexandra Building.

[2000]

TO LET.

HOUSES on Shamoon, Canton.

A HOUSE in Wongneichong Road.

Apply to—

THE HONGKONG LAND INVEST-

MENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd.

[28]

WANTED TO RENT.

A BASEMENT or GODOWN.

Reply to—

Box No. 2838,

Care of "Daily Press" Office.

[2838]

WANTED.

YOUNG CAPABLE NURSE for

Child of 4 years—Apply Box 84,

c/o "Daily Press" Office.

[2834]

SEAMEN'S INSTITUTE.

31, PRATA EAST, HONGKONG.

ALL DEPARTMENTS of the above are

now OPEN after extensive repairs.

Reading and Writing Rooms, Billiard

Room (two tables), Restaurant, Concert Hall

and Meeting Room.

Sleeping Accommodation—33 Cabins and

70 Beds in Dormitories.

All men of the Mercantile Marine, H.M.

Navy and Army are welcome to use the

Institute.

MANAGERESS.

[2428]

G. R.

NOTICE.

ANY EUROPEAN, Non-Asiatic or Indian

desiring to leave the Colony should

apply in person at the CENTRAL POLICE

STATION between the hours of 9 A.M. to 1 P.M.

and 3 P.M. to 4 P.M. daily.

Applicants will be required to produce

Passports or identification papers.

All persons with certain exceptions who

remain in the Colony for more than 7 days

are required to Register themselves under

the REGISTRATION OF PERSONS

ORDINANCE, 1916.

Forms of Registration giving the parti-

culars required may be obtained at the

G.P.O. and at all Police Stations.

The Penalty for non-compliance is a fine

not exceeding \$50.

[58]

WAI KEE.

FLAG & SAILMAKER.

No. 128, Des Vaux Road Central.

Top Floor.

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Telephone No. 1833.

[2827]

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THE WONDER BUILDER

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Merry-go-rounds, Ferris Wheels,

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Automobiles, Bridges, Motors,

Animals, Lett rs,

&c., &c., &c.

GRACA & CO.,

No. 10, WYNDHAM STREET,

HONGKONG.

[2848]

INTIMATION



WATSON'S NAZALINE.

AN IDEAL

ANTISEPTIC AND

PROPHYLACTIC OINTMENT.

Specially useful for the prevention

of

Influenza, Cold in the Head,

Nasal Catarrh,

Etc. Etc.

PREPARED ONLY BY

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.,

HONGKONG.

Tel. 18.

DEATH.

CONNOR.—Killed in action, on October 23rd, in his 27th year, Lieut. CLEVELAND A. CONNOR, Honourable Artillery Company, eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. R. J. White, Shamoon, Canton. (Cable) Shanghai papers please copy. [2845]

HONGKONG OFFICE: 104, Des Vaux Road, C.

LONDON OFFICE: 181, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, NOVEMBER 11TH, 1918.

THE PROSPECT OF PEACE.

THERE is every prospect that by this time to-morrow we shall be celebrating the end of the world-war. Germany has been given until 11 o'clock this morning to accept or refuse the Armistice conditions and there appears to be little doubt as to what the answer will be. Had the decision been left solely to the military authorities it is quite possible that they would have continued a useless struggle for a new weeks longer. Yesterday the cables informed us that Emperor KAIZER refused to sign the armistice agreement for Austria because the terms were "dishonourable" and Bavarians are even now streaming into the Tirol to safeguard Germany's frontiers from that great converging movement by overwhelming forces which is threatened by the Entente Powers if their last and greatest enemy does not quickly follow the example of her erstwhile allies. But as the obstinate attitude of the Emperor of Austria failed to delay his country's capitulation, so it seems will the wishes of the military party in Germany be swept aside by the demand of the great mass of the German people for peace at any price. Kings and Emperors become of little account in these great crises. Emperor KAI has been stripped of his authority and that which has been forecasted many times as the probable culmination of the greatest struggle in history is now taking place even among the well disciplined and well drilled population of the Fatherland. The people are in revolt. The Kaiser, according to the latest telegram, still refuses to

abdicate, but he will be forced to go sooner or later, and there is no likelihood that the Crown Prince will be permitted to take his place. A Soldiers' and Workers' Council has been formed under the presidency of a Socialist, and a Republic has been proclaimed. A great meeting at Munich has already passed a resolution demanding the acceptance of the conditions of the Armistice and the abandonment of all ideas of defence. The greater part of the Navy is now flying the Red Flag, and the vision which many entertained of the German dreadnoughts, as a last resort, steaming into the North Sea, with the desperate idea of crippling Gt. Britain's naval power, cannot materialise. If, therefore, the militarists should, in their fanatical blindness, refuse to accept the terms now offered to them, the responsibility of plunging their country into a welter of disorder and civil strife will be added to that awful responsibility which they took upon themselves four and a half years ago when they calmly decided to turn Belgium, France and Russia into a shambles. Nor will the day of reckoning be long delayed. With the Allied armies facing them and an infuriated and reckless populace in the rear they have no chance of escape. There are half a million German soldiers to the west of Sedan whose retreat will be almost certainly cut off within a few days unless hostilities are suspended. All experts are agreed that an armistice alone can save Germany from a great military debacle and an armistice, in the present circumstances, means the demobilisation of the German armies. The Peace terms, which have already been definitely settled by the Versailles Council, will be imposed later.

There is not lacking a feeling of regret at the prospect that peace will come without war being carried into German territory. No one wishes that the terrible slaughter should continue for a moment longer than is necessary, but, at the same time, it is doubted whether the German people will ever be brought fully to realise what this war has meant to the devastated countries, or the extent of the crimes of which they have been guilty, unless they are taught by experience, and the present conditions of Belgium and Northern France are reproduced in some of their own provinces. As events are turning out there is every likelihood that they will escape this just retribution, but certainly the Allies will never be satisfied until the arch-criminals have been brought to book. Restoration and reparation will be demanded, German military power and prestige will be broken for many years to come, but such punishment will not expiate the numerous atrocities which have been committed by the direct order of those in authority or the many cases of cold-blooded individual murder. A Tribunal, it is satisfactory to know, is to be constituted to sit in judgment upon those concerned in such offences. "Victory for which so many hoped is not granted us," says a proclamation issued from Berlin for the benefit of Germans abroad, "but the German people have won a greater victory for they have conquered themselves and their belief in the justice of might. From this victory we will draw for the hard times before us new strength on which you too can build." In this new spirit of penitence and regeneration lies Germany's only hope for the future.

The Criminal Sessions will be opened on Thursday, the 21st inst.

The election of Mr. A. B. Lowe as a member of the Licensing Board is gazetted.

Tenders are being invited for metal-ling and tarring Castle Peak Road between Fanling and Un Long.

Tenders are being invited for the extension of Lugard Road to Harlech Road (High West Gap, the Peak).

A Requiem Mass will be held at the Roman Catholic Cathedral to-morrow at 7.30 a.m. for the repose of the soul of the late Mr. J. J. Leiria.

The Gazette publishes new conditions and tariffs of charges for analytical examinations for the public in the Government Laboratory.

The total output of the Kailash Mining Administration's mines for the week ending October 26th amounted to 63,369 tons and the sales to 53,324 tons.

Mr. Edwin Street, of The Common, Upper Clapton, N.E., late commander in the P. and O. S.S. Company, left estate of the gross value of £6,180.

Mr. R. E. O. Bird has been appointed to act as Director of Education in addition to his other duties, during the absence on leave of Mr. E. A. Irving, or until further notice.

As the wash of steamers passing Collinson Reach Barrier is causing considerable inconvenience to the lighters engaged in removing the steel piles, Masters of vessels are requested to proceed at dead slow speed when passing Collinson Reach Barrier Light Station while this work is in progress.

The Theatre Royal was crowded again on Saturday night when the local A.D.C. gave a repeat performance of "The Barton Mystery." The play went exceedingly well

THE WAR.

GERMANY SEETHING WITH REVOLUTION:

FLEET IN THE HANDS OF MUTINEERS.

BANKS STOP PAYMENT: SOCIALIST REPUBLIC PROCLAIMED:

THE KAISER REFUSES TO ABDICATE.

GERMANY TO REPLY TO ARMISTICE TERMS TO-DAY.

FRENCH TROOPS WITHIN A DAY'S MARCH OF GERMAN FRONTIER.

General.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

REVOLUTION IN GERMANY.

REVOLT IN FULL SWING IN HAMBURG.

COPENHAGEN, November 8th.

An authoritative statement from Berlin regarding the situation in the Northern Provinces says that the disorders have extended further.

In Bremen, speeches were delivered in the market place by an Independent Socialist, who was recently released from prison, and some soldiers, demanding a Socialist Republic, a Workers' and Soldiers' Council, the liberation of military prisoners, and the opening of the civil prisons.

It is reported from Hamburg that the Workers' and Soldiers' Council's Central Bureau has announced that all official and military buildings have been occupied and that provisions and magazines are guarded. Plunderers will be punished with immediate death.

Negotiations with the Senate are proceeding. Railway traffic is restricted to two trains.

The Leaders of the movement have appealed to the inhabitants to maintain order.

According to reports up to the present time, this has not been done. There have been excesses, and small groups of troops have been compelled by the rioters to join them.

SOCIALISTIC REPUBLIC OF BAVARIA PROCLAIMED.

BALE, November 8th.

The proclamation of a Republic at Munich followed upon a monster meeting organised by the Socialist Army, which, after fiery speeches, passed a resolution demanding the abdication of the Emperor and the renunciation of the Crown Prince's right to the throne, the acceptance of the Armistice, and the introduction of an eight hours day.

A mile long procession, including numerous soldiers, marched to the Palace of the Ministries, where proclamations had been hurriedly posted urging calm.

A PEOPLE'S GOVERNMENT IN BAVARIA.

COPENHAGEN, November 8th.

A telegram from Munich states that the Soldiers' Workers' and Peasants' Council formed at Munich has issued a proclamation announcing that henceforth Bavaria will be a free State, and that a People's Government is being formed immediately. Meanwhile, the Council has constituted itself the Diet.

The proclamation adds that the Democratic Socialist Republic of Bavaria has the strength to realise a peace for Germany which shall preserve the country from the worst.

MORE REFORMS COMING.

A Constituent National Assembly, elected by all adults, will, if possible, be convoked.

A new era is dawning and Bavaria will make Germany ready for the League of Nations.

The revolution is necessary, in order, at the last moment, to prepare for the people's self-government, without too terrible shocks before the enemy armies stream across our country, or before our troops, after the Armistice, cause chaos.

The Council promises to suppress all excesses, maintain order and safeguard personal property.

The soldiers in barracks will govern themselves by means of Soldiers' Councils. Officers who do not resist will be allowed to carry on; all officials will remain at their posts.

Fundamental social and political reforms are commencing immediately.

BAVARIAN ROYAL DYNASTY TO BE DEPOSED.

BALE, November 8th.

A telegram from Munich states that a meeting in the Diet building yesterday decreed the deposition of the Wittelsbach dynasty.

GERMAN SOCIALIST REPUBLIC PROCLAIMED.

LYONS, November 8th.

A Berne message states:— A Proclamation, signed by Prince Max of Baden, was published on Saturday morning announcing the abdication of the Kaiser.

The Chancellor continues to exercise his functions pending an agreement upon the questions of the renunciation of the throne by the Kron Prinz and the nomination of a Regent.

As soon as a new Chancellor is appointed, in connection with which the name of the Socialist Ebert is mentioned, a General Election will be held for the election of a National Constituent Assembly.

A great Socialist meeting at Munich passed a resolution, *inter alia*, in favour of the abdication of the Kaiser and the renunciation of the throne by the Kron Prinz, the democratisation of the whole public administration, the acceptance of the conditions of the Armistice, the abandonment of all ideas of defence, taking steps towards demobilisation, the prevention of the workers being idle and an eight-hours day.

A Soldiers' and Workers' Council has been formed under the Presidency of a Socialist, and a Republic has been proclaimed.—*French Wireless.*

GERMAN SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC ULTIMATUM.

AMSTERDAM, November 8th.

The Social Democratic ultimatum as regards the Kaiser stipulated that he must abdicate by midday on Saturday, 8th November.

A later message reported that the time limit was extended to six in the evening. The ultimatum further demanded the reinforcement of Socialist influence in the Government, and the reformation of the Prussian ministry along the lines of the Reichstag Majority Parties.

The *Vorwaerts*, publishing the ultimatum, said: "Peace is assured. In a few hours the Armistice will have been concluded."

SOLDIERS' AND WORKERS' COUNCIL PROHIBITED.

AMSTERDAM, November 8th.

A telegram from Berlin states that the Commandant at Brandenburg, in a proclamation, prohibits the projected formation of a Workers' and Soldiers' Council, on the Russian model.

BERLIN BANKS STOP PAYMENT.

AMSTERDAM, November 8th.

It is reliably reported that owing to the rush on the Banks in Berlin, all the Banks have stopped payment.

GENERAL RAILWAY STRIKE.

COPENHAGEN, November 8th.

The Social Democrats' Berlin correspondent states that a general railway strike has broken out in Germany.

There are 200,000 deserters at present in Berlin.

MUTINEERS CONTROL GERMAN PORTS.

LONDON, November 8th.

The Military and Naval revolts in Germany continue to spread.

The Soldiers' Councils control some of the most important North Sea and Baltic Ports.

The movement hitherto has been characterised by the absence of grave disorder and bloodshed, except in Hamburg, from which place only meagre details are available.

WHOLE GERMAN FLEET NOW AFFECTED.

LONDON, November 8th.

According to a message from The Hague additional causes for the German revolt were the scarcity of food, the harsh treatment of sailors, and the collapse of Germany's military power.

It is reported that nearly the whole Fleet is now affected.

It is confirmed that the movement has spread to Wilhelmshaven, Cuxhaven, Bremen, and Heligoland.

Herr Liebknecht has formed a Soldiers' Council at Bremen.

The news of the revolt caused the greatest excitement in Berlin, where the police occupy the factories. Meetings of the Independent Socialists are prohibited.

CASUALTIES IN FIGHTING IN HAMBURG.

AMSTERDAM, November 8th.

A telegram from Hamburg states that the *Echo*, which has been re-christened the *Red Flag*, reports that ten were killed during fighting.

The barracks at Bundestrass Military Headquarters easily fell into the hands of the revolutionaries as the Commander and his Staff had already quitted Hamburg. The revolutionaries have occupied all the stations.

DISTURBANCES SPREAD TO HANOVER.

AMSTERDAM, November 8th.

Travellers from Germany report that big disturbances have occurred at Hanover.

The mutineers took possession of the barracks, disarmed the officers and handcuffed and carried off the Commander of the Seventh Army Corps.

WHERE THE REVOLT IS STRONGEST.

LONDON, November 8th.

Following the stoppage of telegraphic communication between Copenhagen and Berlin comes the announcement from Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam

that, at the request of the Berlin Postal Authorities, telegraphic communication between Amsterdam and the following towns have ceased: namely, Berlin, Hamburg, Luebeck, and Bremen.

TELEGRAPHIC COMMUNICATIONS RESUMED.

AMSTERDAM, November 8th.

Telegraphic communication with Berlin has been resumed.

Telegraphic communication between Copenhagen and Berlin which was discontinued for a day has been resumed.

THE ESCAPE OF THE "SCHLESWIG."

The German Naval School-ship, *Schleswig*, with 200 cadets, and 130 marines, arrived in the Danish harbour of Marstal from Kiel, from where she fled during the revolt.

DUKE OF BRUNSWICK ABDICATES.

COPENHAGEN, November 8th.

A telegram from Berlin states that the Duke of Brunswick and his successor have abdicated.

ATTEMPTED ASSASSINATION OF THE KAISER'S BROTHER.

COPENHAGEN, November 8th.

The *Schleswig Volks Zeitung* states that Prince Henry of Prussia left Kiel on Wednesday.

Although his automobile had a red flag and the Prince himself wore a red armband, he was recognised and pursued by automobiles with marines, who fired a dozen shots at him. Apparently the Prince got away.

THE END IN SIGHT.

GERMAN COURIER ON HIS WAY TO BERLIN.

LONDON, November 8th.

A German official statement says:— Herr Ertberger, on behalf of the German plenipotentiaries, sent a message to the Imperial Chancellor and the German High Military and Naval Commands as follows:—

"At the Allied General Headquarters on Friday morning, your plenipotentiaries received the conditions of the Armistice as well as a formal demand that they be accepted or refused within 72 hours, expiring at eleven o'clock on Monday morning."

The German proposal for the immediate conclusion or provisional suspension of hostilities was rejected by Marshal Foch.

A German courier bearing the text of the conditions of armistice has been sent to Spa, as other means of communication are not practicable. Please acknowledge receipt, and send back the courier as soon as possible with your latest instructions. The sending of fresh delegates is not necessary at present."

FRIDAY'S HISTORIC MEETING.

LONDON, November 8th.

Up to the present there have been no official details of the historic meeting to-day behind the French lines; not even the name of the meeting place is yet known.

Herr Ertberger and his colleagues arrived inside the French lines last night and were taken to a village on the Aisne where they were formally received at six o'clock this morning by Marshal Foch, his Chief of Staff, General Weygand, and Admiral Weymss.

German courier left for the Main Headquarters at Spa by automobile before noon with the text of the Armistice terms.

GERMAN DELEGATES FLABBERGASTED.

LONDON, November 8th.

While nothing is yet known of the exact nature of the terms, observers report that they clearly flabbergasted the German plenipotentiaries, whose general attitude seemed to indicate that they are ready to bow to fate.

AN ACCOUNT OF THE HISTORIC MEETING.

PARIS, November 8th.

The newspapers publish the following account of yesterday's interview:— Apparently the historic meeting took place in a chateau near Senlis. Herr Ertberger, speaking in French, formally explained his mission. Marshal Foch then read aloud the terms of the Armistice.

"The Delegates were prepared for these details they understood for the first time the extent of the German defeat."

After the Delegates made a few observations regarding the difficulties of carrying out certain clauses, Herr Ertberger asked, that, in the interests of humanity, the immediate suspension of arms should be ordered. Marshal Foch replied that there could be no suspension till the Armistice had been signed.

GERMAN COURIER DELAYED.

LONDON, November 8th.

The Press Bureau announces that owing to the heavy German barrage and machine gunfire on the battle-front, the passage of the German courier from Marshal Foch's Headquarters to Spa was delayed that it is not expected he will reach the German Headquarters till the afternoon of November 8th.

It is unlikely that any decision in regard to the Armistice will be reached to-day.

GERMAN SOCIALISTS GETTING TROUBLESOME.

AMSTERDAM, November 8th.

The German Socialist members of the Reichstag have sent an ultimatum to the Chancellor that the Socialist Members will resign the Government unless the Kaiser and the Crown Prince abdicate forthwith.

KAISER DECIDES TO GO.

LONDON, November 8th.

A German official message states that the Kaiser has decided to renounce the Throne.

KAISER RETURNS TO BERLIN.

AMSTERDAM, November 8th.

The Kaiser has returned to Berlin from Headquarters.

GERMAN CHANCELLOR RESIGNS.

LONDON, November 8th.

A German official message says:—

In view of the altered Parliamentary situation Prince Max of Baden has tendered his resignation, which has not yet been accepted.

PRINCE MAX TO REMAIN IN OFFICE.

COPENHAGEN, November 8th.

The Kaiser has asked Prince Max, the Chancellor, to remain in office at present.

KAISER REFUSES TO ABDICATE.

AMSTERDAM, November 8th.

The *Local Anzeiger* states that the Kaiser has refused the Socialist suggestion of voluntary abdication.

THE KAISER'S REASONS.

AMSTERDAM, November 8th.

The *Local Anzeiger* states that the Kaiser has informed the Minister for the Interior that he refuses to abdicate at a moment when peace is being concluded, which would mean his surrendering Germany to the Entente.

His abdication would produce complete anarchy and the augmentation of Bolshevism, for which he would not assume responsibility.

NATIONAL GOVERNMENT IN POLAND.

AMSTERDAM, November 8th.

A telegram from Warsaw states that the Polish Cabinet has issued a manifesto that the interests of the privileged classes must give way to the will of the country. Therefore, a National Government will be formed forthwith, mainly consisting of representatives of the workers.

A CONFIDENT PROMISE.

AMSTERDAM, November 8th.

It is officially stated from Berlin that the State Secretary of the Food Department has issued a proclamation promising the early alleviation of the present food shortage.

He announced that peace and the raising of the blockade were now close at hand.

AUSTRIA'S "DISHONOURABLE" TERMS.

COPENHAGEN, November 5th.

A telegram from Vienna states that Emperor Karl refused to sign the Armistice, on the ground that the terms were dishonourable. The Chief of Staff General Arz signed the armistice. The Emperor has handed over the supreme Military Command to Field-Marshal Koeves.

ARMISTICE THANKSGIVING SERVICES.

LONDON, November 8th.

The Archbishop of Canterbury and the leaders of the Non-Conformists have issued a notice to their clergy suggesting that the churches be kept open continuously in preparation for immediate thanksgiving services.

GERMANY SHOULD PAY FOR PROTRACTION OF WAR.

PARIS, November 7th.

A Havas message says:— French opinion approves of President Wilson's Note to Germany concerning the conditions of the Armistice and considers it a "proof of the complete unity among the free nations."

President Wilson has referred the enemy to Marshal Foch and Admiral Roslyn Weymss, and Germany's envoys are coming under the "White Flag" so that Germany's surrender is manifest to the world.

The French Press urges that the envoys must be informed that for any protraction of the hopeless conflict Germany will be required to pay an extra cost day by day, and that within a given time extra amount of indemnity will be added.

French opinion is satisfied at President Wilson's 14 points and 5 principles, subject to qualifications by the Allies, who reserve of the sea and the restoration of the invaded territories.

It is most important that the restoration of France must mean full compensation for all damage to the civil population and the covering of the losses by the devastation of territories.

A FINAL GERMAN BLAST.

"VICTORY IS NOT GRANTED US, BUT —"

LONDON, November 8th.

The Imperial German Chancellor has issued a proclamation to Germans abroad, as follows:— "In these hard days many living outside the Fatherland are surrounded by hatred and malicious rejoicing and will be heavy hearted. Do not abandon trust in the German people. Our soldiers have fought heroically, to the last, as no Army ever fought. The Homeland has shown unshaken power, endurance and suffering."

Broken in the fifth year by their Allies, the Germans could not carry on the struggle against the growing superiority of the enemies.

Victory, for which so many hoped, is not granted us, but the German people has won a greater victory, for it conquered itself, and its belief in the justice of might.

From this victory we will draw for the hard times before us new strength, on which you too can build."

THE GUILTY TO BE PUNISHED.

LONDON, November 8th.

The War Cabinet has authorised the Attorney General to appoint a Committee to inquire into enemy breaches of the laws and customs of war, and the responsibility for such breaches on the part of members of the German and other enemy forces, including highly-placed individuals.

The Cabinet has also authorised the constitution of a Tribunal for the trial for these offences.

Sir John MacDonell is Chairman and Professor J. H. Morgan vice-Chairman of the Committee.

GERMAN INVASION OF THE TIROL.

ZURICH, November 8th.

The *Innsbrucker Nachrichten* announces that the Bavarian War Minister telegraphed to the Tirol National Council that the (Austrian) Armistice conditions compelled the sending, on November 8th, of strong Bavarian forces to the Tirol, and warning the Council that in the event of obstacles the troops had been ordered to force a passage.

TO GUARD THE FRONTIER AGAINST AUSTRIA.

AMSTERDAM, November 8th.

The *Neue Freie Presse* states that the Austro-Hungarian Supreme Command, likewise the Foreign Minister, have protested to Germany against the invasion. The journal declares that the step endangers the Armistice "as it is impossible for us to prevent the Germans from carrying out these intentions."

THE DOMINIONS AND PEACE SETTLEMENT.

AN OFFICIAL EXPLANATION.

LONDON, November 8th.

The Press Bureau states:— The statement by Mr. W. M. Hughes, that the peace terms had been definitely settled at the recent Conference at Versailles, without consulting the Dominions, renders necessary a statement of the actual position in regard to this question.

The British Government has always recognised that the magnificent efforts and sacrifices by the Dominions and India entitled them to an equal voice with the United Kingdom in the settlement of the terms of peace.

The whole question of the general peace settlement was exhaustively discussed at the Imperial War Cabinet last year at which Australia, for domestic reasons, was not represented. The conclusions were communicated to Australia and were again reviewed by the Imperial War Cabinet this year, in which Australian Representatives participated.

The British Representatives at the recent Supreme War Council had done nothing inconsistent with these general conclusions, nor has the effective attainment, in the final peace terms, of any specific objects to which the attention of the Imperial War Cabinet was drawn by the Representatives of the Dominions and India, been precluded or prejudiced.

The British Government has every intention of associating the Governments of the Dominions and India with itself in every stage of the future discussions of the terms of peace.

The Governments of the Dominions and India have been warned to hold themselves in readiness to come over or to send representatives with a view to remaining in constant closest touch with the developments, and being represented at the Inter-Allied Conference to be convened shortly, in order to consider, in detail, the practical application of the general principles of the peace settlement.

BOLSHEVISM SPREADING OVER EUROPE.

LONDON, November 8th.

Following the recent report of Bolshevik propaganda in Sweden, it transpires that Denmark has taken naval and military precautions against the entrance of Bolshevik agitators, while the Swiss Government has expelled the Bolshevik Delegates owing to their threatening attitude, and has mobilised troops at Zurich, owing to the Extreme Socialists urging the soldiers to disobey orders and threatening trouble, on the occasion of the anniversary of the Russian revolution.

PORT OF LONDON CHARGES.

LONDON, November 8th.

The Port of London has raised its charges by 20 per cent.

FRANCO-JAPANESE FRIENDSHIP.

PARIS, November 7th.

A Havas message says:— Prince Yoshiro of Japan was entertained to luncheon yesterday by President Poincare. The Prince was accompanied by General Shiba, Admiral Oguri and a large suite.

THE SILVER MARKET.

LONDON, November 8th.

The silver market is steady.

The Balkans.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

UNITY OF BOSNIA AND SERBIA.

LONDON, November 8th.

A Serbian official message states:— Our troops entered Toldava, Zemlin and Mitrovitza, and were also welcomed at Visegrad. The unity of Bosnia with Serbia and Yugo-Slavia has been proclaimed.

SERBIANS CROSS THE DANUBE.

LONDON, November 8th.

A French Eastern communication says:— On the Danube, between Buda and Semlin, and on the Save, between Semlin and Mitrovitza, the Serbians broke down German resistance and crossed to the northern banks.

They continued to pursue the Germans towards the north.

The Serbians reached Visegrad in Bosnia, and are marching upon Sarajevo at the request of the Yugo-Slav Government.

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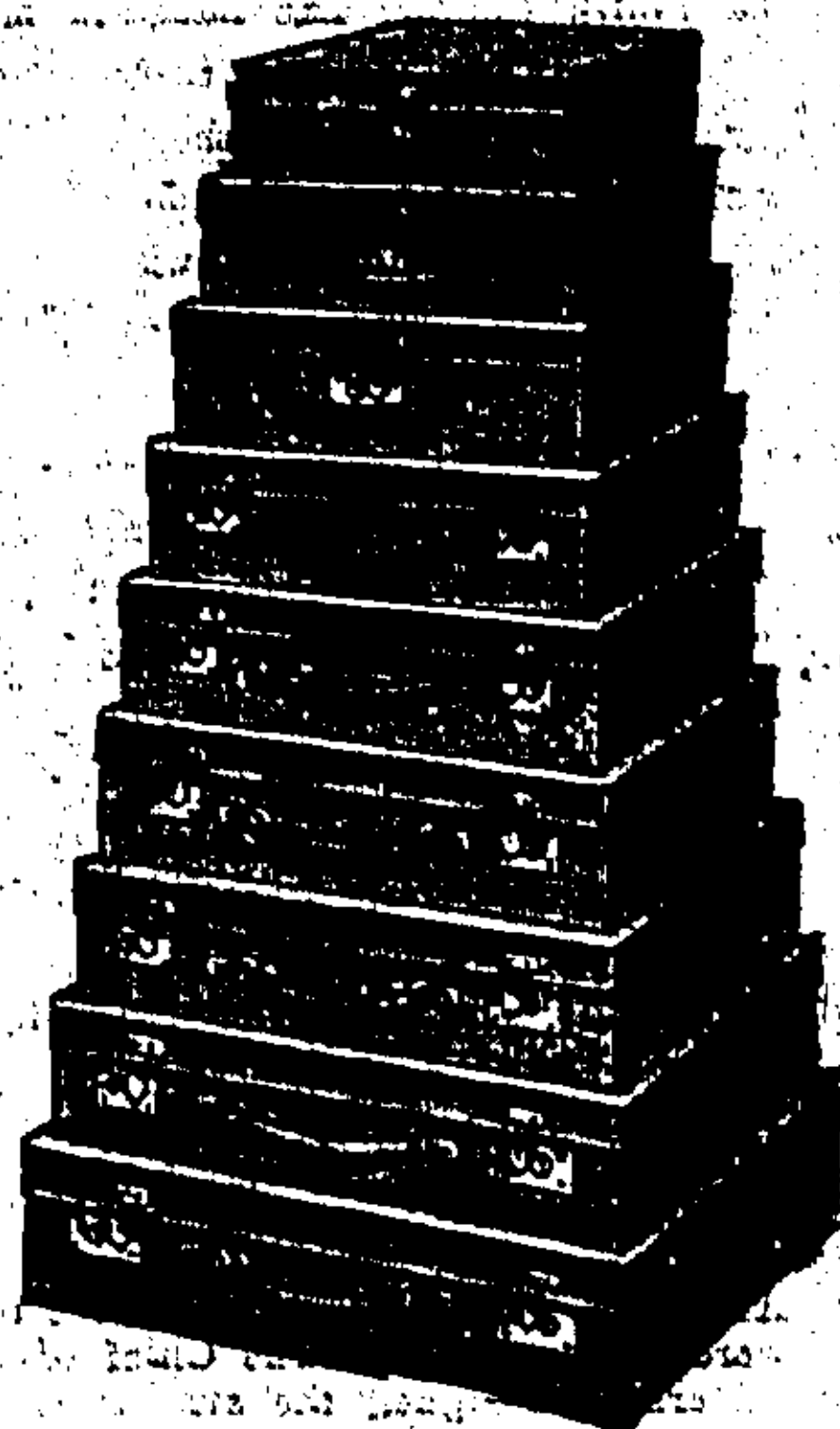
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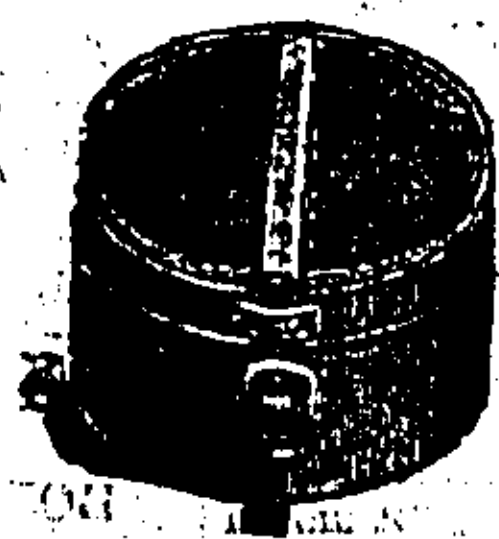
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THE WAR.

(Continued from Page 5.)

FRENCH FRONT.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

BRITISH FRONT.

MAUBEUGE CAPTURED.

London, November 8th.
Sir Douglas Haig states:—
Maubeuge was captured by the Guards and Sixty Second Divisions.

We made progress south of that town, and are well east of the Avesnes-Maubeuge Road.

Between Maubeuge and the Mons-Condé Canal, the advance continues.

Between the Scheldt and the Antwerp Canal, we are pushing towards Perwez.

North of Tournai, we established ourselves on the east bank of the Scheldt, about Harinnes and Berchem.

THE CAPTURE OF CONDE.

London, November 8th.
Sir Douglas Haig states:—
We are advancing in rain.

Our troops made substantial progress south of the Mons-Condé Canal.

On the right, we captured Avesnes and passed the line of the Avesnes-Maubeuge Road north and south of Avesnes.

In the centre, we cleared Hautmont and are approaching the railway west of Maubeuge.

On the left, we captured Malplaquet, Fayt-le-Franc, Dour, and Thulin, and are advancing along the Mons-Condé Canal.

Further north, his flank being threatened by our advance, the enemy is withdrawing on the south of Tournai.

We captured Conde, crossed the Scheldt Canal south of Antwerp, and captured La Plaigne and Baeloy.

We held the western portion of Tournai. Since November 1st we have taken 18,000 prisoners and several hundred guns.

ADVANCE ON THE MONS-CONDÉ CANAL.

London, November 8th.
Sir Douglas Haig states:—
There was sharp fighting yesterday evening in the neighbourhood of Eclaibes and Limon-Fontaine, and to the south of Hautmont.

We captured these villages and took a number of prisoners.

Our advance to the south of the Mons-Condé Canal continued.

GERMAN COMMUNICATIONS DEFINITELY CUT.

Paris, November 8th.
The lateral line, by which supplies are transported on the whole German front, between Brussels and Metz, was definitely cut yesterday.

The advance on the whole front ranged between five and ten kilometres.

ENEMY EVACUATING TOURNAI.

London, November 8th.
Reuter's terms that the enemy is evacuating Tournai.

We occupied the western half of the town and crossed the Scheldt at Hollain, north of St. Amand.

We crossed the Conde Canal three miles east of Conde.

We occupied St. Remy-Mahati and Fontaine, south-west of Maubeuge.

On the south the French are very near Hirson and Avesnes.

ENEMY DEBACLE ON THE WEST EXPECTED.

London, November 8th.
Yesterday was a historic date, the entry of the Americans into Sedan marking the beginning of the "debacle" foreshadowed since Saturday.

The Allies are relentlessly pressing both flanks and may be expected to harry the enemy until his defeat results in his surrender, for the roads are too few to admit of a successful retirement, even if his moral is unshaken.

From the Oise, the Serre and the Aisne, the Germans are pushing towards Charleville and Metz, at which place all the railways converge. Hence they will have only a single line of railway whereby to escape—if they are unable to stand there.

The Americans, with General Gouraud's Army on their left, are advancing to this junction very speedily.

ALLIES CLOSING ON MEZIERES, MONS, METZ AND MAUBEUGE.

General Debeney's troops, on the left of the Americans, are following up the enemy.

In spite of the rain and the soaking roads they are barely nine miles from Mezieres, and three from Hirson, while the British and closing in on Mons and Maubeuge, whose capture, with that of Hirson, would shut another great avenue of escape, throwing back the enemy to the Ardennes.

The Germans, on the east of Sedan, may escape towards Metz, but the 500,000 Germans west of that breach are bound to become a huddled mass of fugitives seeking to escape, a disaster which only an Armistice is likely to prevent.

This is the explanation of the German appeal for a temporary cessation of hostilities while the German Delegates are at the French Headquarters.

FRENCH FRONT.

OUTSKIRTS OF HIRSON REACHED.

London, November 8th.
A French communiqué states:—
The pursuit enemy continued all day long.

A large extent of territory and numerous French inhabitants have been liberated.

We increased our advance east of the Avesnes-La Capelle Road and reached the outskirts of Hirson, also the southern bank of the Thos, between Origny and Liart, establishing bridgeheads on the northern bank, in spite of violent resistance.

We are on the border of the Meuse from Metiers to opposite Bazelle.

We took over 3,000 prisoners since yesterday. The enemy is abandoning guns and material everywhere.

THIRTY KILOMETRES NORTH OF RETHEL.

London, November 8th.
A French communiqué states:—
Our advance continued this morning on the whole front.

Our advanced elements reached Liart, 30 kilometres north of Rethel.

More to our right, before daybreak, we captured Singly-Fremois and penetrated the suburbs of Sedan.

We took over 1,500 prisoners yesterday and much more material.

NUMEROUS TOWNS CAPTURED.

London, November 8th.
An American communiqué states:—
We wrested from the enemy his last hold on the heights east of the Meuse, and drove him back into the lowlands of the Woevre on a front of fourteen kilometres.

We advanced a depth of six kilometres taking Lissey, Ecury, Breheville, Pontvillers, Damvillers, Flabas and many other towns and villages.

We captured six heavy guns, many machine guns, rifles and prisoners; also a large airplane workshop.

Our aviators bombed and machine gunned enemy concentrations in the region of Baalen and Remilly.

They also blew up an ammunition dump at Giberoy.

We shot down four balloons and three airplanes.

"FRONTIER WILL SOON BE REACHED."

Paris, November 7th.
A Havas message says:—
On the south, the British are threatening the 71 Divisions of Prince Rupprecht.

The French moved forward ten miles east of Guise, between the Oise and the Aisne, and a vast stretch of country was won back.

Soon the frontier will be reached on its whole length. Rethel was the last place to hold on the Aisne, and now that it has been taken there is little likelihood of the Germans escaping.

WITHIN A DAY'S MARCH OF THE FRONTIER.

London, November 8th.
Reuter's Correspondent at French Headquarters, telegraphing on Friday evening, stated that the French covered between seven and ten miles since dawn that day, pursuing the enemy.

Street fighting occurred in the morning in the streets of a suburb of Sedan west of the Meuse. The Germans eventually retired from the east bank leaving a number of prisoners.

All remaining bridges on the Meuse were exploded at noon. The French are now hardly anywhere more than a single day's march from the frontier.

BANK RETURNS FOR OCTOBER.

The returns of the average amount of bank notes in circulation and of specie in reserve in Hongkong, during the month ended 31st October, 1918, as certified by the managers of the respective Banks are as follows:—

Banks. Average in Amount. Specie in Reserve.

Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China \$ 8,061,142 \$ 5,000,000

Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation 20,801,104 17,000,000

Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd. 1,009,993 550,000

Total \$29,872,239 \$22,550,000

*—Sterling Securities deposited with the Crown Agents valued at £150,000.

†—Securities with the Crown Agents valued at £125,000.

GREAT AMERICAN DOLLAR DRIVE.

ONE WEEK IN WHICH TO COLLECT THE MONEY.

Q. \$170,500,000 WANTED.

Today will begin a combined drive for a war fund of Q. \$170,500,000 for the support of the seven organizations engaged in welfare work with the American Expeditionary Forces.

The arrangements were perfected by President Wilson who has taken the initiative in consolidating all war work fund drives in the future. China has been asked to collect a sum of \$100,000 gold, the time given for the whole collection being a week.

The local Chinese Chamber of Commerce held a meeting on Friday, and has decided to take the lead in forming a general committee for the purpose of raising a portion of the sum allocated to China. This committee will be representative of all classes of the people.

The Civil Governor of Canton has similar arrangements in hand.

The organizations for which this fund is to be raised and the budgets of the seven authorized societies, as provided by the War Department through the Commission of Training Camp Activities of which Mr. Raymond B. Foedick is chairman, are as follows:—

Young Men's Christian Association \$100,000,000

Young Women's Christian Association 15,000,000

National Catholic War Council (including the work of the Knights of Columbus and special war activities for women) 30,000,000

Jewish Welfare Board 3,500,000

American Library Association 3,500,000

War Camp Community Service 15,000,000

Salvation Army 3,500,000

PRESIDENT WILSON'S INTERESTING LETTER.

The following letter, from President Wilson, to Mr. Foedick, the Chairman, will be read with interest.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3rd, 1918.

Mr. Dear Mr. Foedick:—
May I call your attention to a matter which has been recently engaging my thought not a little!

The Young Men's Christian Association, the Young Women's Christian Association, the National Catholic War Council, the Jewish Welfare Board, the War Camp Community Service, the American Library Association, and the Salvation Army, as accepted instrumentalities through which the men in the ranks are to be assisted in many essential matters of recreation and morale.

It was evident from the first, and has become increasingly evident, that the services rendered by these agencies to our army and to our allies are especially one and all of a kind and must of necessity, if well rendered, be rendered in the closest co-operation. It is my judgment, therefore, that we shall secure the best results in the matter of the support of these agencies, if these seven societies will unite their forthcoming appeals for funds, in order that the spirit of the country in this matter may be expressed without distinction of race or religious opinion in support of what is in reality a common service.

The point of view is sustained by the necessity, which the war has forced upon us, of limiting our appeals for funds in such a way that two or three comprehensive campaigns shall take the place of a series of independent calls upon the generosity of the country.

Will you not, therefore, as Chairman of the Commission on Training Camp Activities, be good enough to request the societies in question to combine their approaching appeals for funds in a single campaign, preferably during the week of November 11th, so that in their solicitation of funds as well as in their work in the field, they may act in as complete co-operation and fellowship as possible!

In trying these organizations to give this new evidence of their patriotic co-operation, I wish it distinctly understood that their compliance with this request will not in any sense imply the surrender on the part of any of them of its distinctive character and autonomy, because I fully recognize the fact that each of them has its own traditions, principles, and relationships which it properly prizes and which, if preserved and strengthened, make possible the largest service.

At the same time, I would be obliged if you would convey to them from me a very warm expression of the Government's appreciation of the splendid service they have rendered in ministering to the troops at home and overseas in their leisure time. Through their agencies the moral and spiritual resources of the nation have been mobilized behind our forces and used in the finest way, and they are contributing directly and effectively to the winning of the war.

It has been gratifying to find such a fine spirit of co-operation among all the leaders of the organizations I have mentioned. This spirit, and the patriotism

(Continued at foot of next column.)

HONGKONG MAGISTRACY.

STOLEN CLOTHES.

A Chinese pleaded guilty to stealing a quantity of clothes, valued at \$15, from two Chinese at Hongkong.

A Chinese constable arrested defendant in Yau-mai on suspicion.

The Magistrate sentenced defendant to six months' hard labour and four hours' stocks.

AFTER HOURS.

Two Chinese eating-house keepers were charged with keeping their restaurant open after midnight.

An Indian constable stated that, when he was on duty in Canton Road, he noticed lights burning in the shop and went in. He saw five or six persons having a meal and called for the master. The second defendant came out and asked witness to give him a chance.

Defendant stated that his folk were busy washing the floor at the time, after which they sat down to a meal.

Mr. J. R. Wood fined the defendants \$5 each.

A WILLY MENDICANT.

A Chinese was charged with begging. Inspector Gordon stated that defendant was first noticed begging in Connaught Road Central, and he then went to the "Star" Ferry and bought a third-class ticket. Witness happened to be on the launch at the time and saw defendant coming up to the first-class, where several passengers were. He went round with a tin collecting alms. On the arrival of the launch at Kowloon defendant disappeared. Witness, however, searched the third-class seats and found defendant sitting near passengers who were going to Hongkong.

Mr. Wolfe sentenced defendant to three weeks' hard labour.

OBSTRUCTING A PUBLIC OFFICER.

A Chinese pleaded guilty to encroaching on Crown Land and for obstructing a public officer in the discharge of his duties at Shamsui.

Mr. J. MacKay, Land Bailiff, who prosecuted, stated that the defendant was previously owner of Lot 5009, but, by mutual agreement, the Government took over the land, allowing defendant a certain time in which to pull down a house standing on it. The defendant partly pulled down the house with the result that a lot of timber remained on Crown land. Witness had gone several times to Shamsui to persuade defendant to remove the timber. Being unsuccessful, witness engaged several coolies to do the work and whilst they were so employed defendant arrived on the scene, shouting "It is my timber," and using abusive language. Witness, in order to avoid causing a breach of the peace, took the man to the Police Station.

Mr. Wood fined defendant \$50.

of all the members and friends of these agencies, give me confidence to believe that the united war work campaign will be crowned with abundant success. Cordially and sincerely yours,

Woodrow Wilson.

TELEGRAM FROM Y.M.C.A. PRESIDENT.

The following telegram has been received by the Y.M.C.A. of China, from Dr. John R. Mott, of the Y.M.C.A. organization:—

At President Wilson's request the Young Men's Christian Association, National Catholic War Council, Jewish Welfare Board, Young Women's Christian Association, and three affiliated welfare societies have combined with great enthusiasm to conduct a joint campaign from November 11th to 15th, for \$10,000,000, this fund being to provide for the physical, mental, social and moral well-being of the American army and Navy, also the entire French and Italian armies; also for helping similar work for British and other allies and Chinese, and other labour contingents and prisoners of war. These organizations are primarily concerned with maintaining the morale and efficiency of soldiers, just as the Red Cross serves sick and wounded. General Pershing states that the service rendered adds ten per cent to the fighting efficiency of men. General Foch, General Petain, General Haig, General Diaz, and other military authorities give similar endorsements. As Director-General of the united campaign and in the name of all seven organizations I request you to select the most influential man in China to lead the campaign throughout, who, in turn, with the help of an influential committee, will select a leader, who will set up a campaign in each of the great cities. Our joint committee express the hope that China may accept \$100,000 gold as its share in this greatest humanitarian enterprise ever undertaken. It affords a practical opportunity to unite the East and the West, regardless of creed, race or nationality, as no other object ever presented.

Report name of leader and initial plans, within one week.

Mott.

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Count the Indians on the road

THE WAR.

General.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE END IN SIGHT.
REPLY DEMANDED BY THIS
MORNING.

LONDON, November 8th.
The German Delegates arrived at Marshal Foch's Headquarters and made a formal request for an Armistice.
The text of the Allies' conditions was read to them and a copy handed to the Delegation.
They then requested that fighting should be suspended. This was refused.
The Delegation then asked to be allowed to communicate with their Government and send the text of the terms by courier to Spa, where the German Grand Headquarters are situated.

The necessary authority was given to the courier, who left for Germany.
A delay of 73 hours has been allowed for the German reply, which must be handed over at 11 o'clock on Monday morning.—*French Wireless.*

CESSATION OF FIGHTING
REFUSED.

AMSTERDAM, November 8th.
The French wireless message containing Marshal Foch's instructions to the German plenipotentiaries, was the reply to a Berlin wireless message announcing the composition of the delegation and stating that it would be accompanied by secretaries and interpreters. The subordinate personnel would arrive in motor cars at a place designated. The message added that the Crown Government would be glad if, with the arrival of the delegation at the front of the Allies, a provisional cessation of fighting could take place.

LATER.

The cessation of hostilities was refused.

THE GERMAN DELEGATES.

LONDON, November 8th.
A German official message says:—
The German delegation for the conclusion of an Armistice consists of Herr Erzberger, Count Oederdorf (former Ambassador to Sofia), General von Guendell and General von Winterfeld.

REVOLUTION IN GERMANY.

"RED TROOPS" CONTROL
HAMBURG.

AMSTERDAM, November 7th.
A message from Hamburg states that the sailor and soldier revolts completely control Hamburg.

The red flag was hoisted on ships in the harbour. A Soldiers' Council has been established and occupied the Kommandantur after machine-gun fighting. Thousands of workers formed a procession in the streets and furloughed soldiers were prevented from entering the front.

The Council has organised armed patrols to maintain public order.
Fifteen thousand to the Enderstrasse barracks and summoned the soldiers to quit, whereupon the latter flung gas bombs into the barracks. Fighting ensued and the officers surrendered the barracks. Subsequently the Commander of Hamburg and Altona granted all demands, which were similar to those made at Kiel.

Similar events are stated to have occurred at Rensburg and Cuxhaven.

THE REVOLT SPREADS.

LYONS, November 8th.
Reliable information has reached Amsterdam that in Hamburg between 15,000 and 20,000 men belonging to the Garrison have joined the revolting sailors and strikers.—*French Wireless.*

SUBMARINE CREWS JOIN THE
REVOLT.

LONDON, November 7th.
A message from Copenhagen reports that the majority of the submarine crews have joined the revolutionaries.

DEMONSTRATIONS IN MUNICH.

PARIS, November 7th.
There have been great demonstrations in favour of peace at Munich, and the liberation was obtained of three workers who had been imprisoned for political offences.—*French Wireless.*

HOW THE REVOLT SPREAD.

LYONS, November 7th.
A message to the *Les Nouvelles De-la-Haye* states that the fury and exasperation caused by the downfall of Germany have roused a genuine revolutionary agitation, extending from the Baltic to the North Sea.

The revolt broke out at Kiel on Nov. 3rd, and, in spite of the troops, the mutineers became masters of the naval port and arsenal.

On the 5th and 6th inst. the mutiny extended to Wilhelmshaven where the port and ships of the fleet soon joined the movement.—*French Wireless.*

HAMBURG WORKERS ASSERT
THEIR DEMANDS.

PARIS, November 7th.
The outbreaks at Kiel among the sailors and the workers at the docks had a repercussion on Tuesday at Hamburg, where the workers elected commissions to assert demands.—*French Wireless.*

LOYALTY OF DUTCH TROOPS
QUESTIONED.

THE HAGUE, November 8th.
The War Minister said the recent military orders had alarmed the country. It had even been questioned whether the troops were sufficiently reliable to co-operate properly in the defence of the country and the maintenance of neutrality.

PRESIDENT WILSON'S REPLY
TO GERMANY.THE ALLIES' VIEWS MADE
KNOWN.

LONDON, November 8th.
A message received in London on November 8th, at 1.30 p.m., from Washington gives the text of the United States' reply to Germany as follows:—
Mr. Lansing has addressed the Swiss Minister in charge of German interests in the United States as follows:—

"Sir, I have the honour to request you to transmit the following communication to the German Government:—
"In my Note of October 23rd, 1918, I advised you that President Wilson has transmitted his correspondence with the German authorities to the Governments with which the Government of the United States is associated as a belligerent with the suggestion that if those Governments were disposed to effect peace upon terms and principles indicated by their military advisers and the military advisers of the United States, the latter should be asked to submit to the Governments associated against Germany, the terms of such an armistice as would fully protect the interest of the peoples involved and ensure to the Associated Governments the unrestricted power to safeguard and enforce details of peace to which the German Government agreed, provided they deemed such an armistice possible from a military point of view."

THE MEMORANDUM FROM THE
ALLIES.

"President Wilson is now in receipt of a memorandum of observations by the Allied Governments on this correspondence which is as follows:—

"The Allied Governments have carefully considered the correspondence which has passed between the President of the United States and the German Government. Subject to the qualifications which follow, they declare their willingness to make peace with the Government of Germany on the terms of peace laid down in President Wilson's address to Congress of January 8th, 1918, and the principles of settlement enunciated in his subsequent addresses.
"They must point out, however, that Clause II, relating to what is usually described as the freedom of the seas, is open to various interpretations, some of which they could not accept. They must, therefore, reserve to themselves complete freedom on this subject when they enter a peace conference."

Further, in the conditions of peace laid down in his address to Congress of January 8th, 1918, President Wilson declared that the invaded territories must be restored, as well as evacuated and freed, and the Allied Governments feel that no doubt ought to be allowed to exist as to what this provision implies. By it they understand that compensation will be made by Germany for all damage done to the civilian population of the Allies and their property, by the aggression of Germany by land, sea and air."

"I am instructed by President Wilson to say that he is in agreement with the interpretation set upon the fourth and last paragraph of the Memorandum above quoted. I am further instructed by President Wilson to request you to notify the German Government that Marshal Foch has been authorised by the Government of the United States and by the Allied Governments, to receive the properly accredited representatives of the German Government and to communicate to them the terms of an armistice.
"Accept, Sir, the renewed assurances of my highest consideration."
(Signed) ROBERT LANSING.

GERMAN GOOD FAITH.

WASHINGTON, November 8th.
Mr. Lansing has published a message to the German Government via the Swiss Government, protesting against the reported intention of the Germans in Belgium to destroy the coal mines on evacuation, and says if the act is carried out it will confirm "the belief that the solemn assurances of the German Government are not given in good faith."

TRANSFERS OF ENEMY
SHIPPING.

LONDON, November 8th.
A Press Bureau communiqué states:—
The Blockade Minister announces that reminders have been sent to neutrals that Great Britain has always declined to recognise transfers of enemy tonnage before the final conclusion of Peace. His Majesty's Government holds that the Allies have a claim against the shipping of the Central Powers in view of the illegal submarine campaign and does not intend to allow the claim to be defeated by such transfers.

ALLIED WAR AIMS IN THE EAST.

LONDON, November 8th.
The Press Bureau states:—
The British and French Governments jointly declare that their war aims in the East are to completely free the peoples oppressed by the Turks, to assist the establishment of indigenous governments and administrations by the peoples themselves in Syria, Mesopotamia and the territories they are seeking to liberate; also to assure justice and encourage economic development and education and to end the divisions exploited by the Turks.

"THEY HAVE DESERVED WELL."

PARIS, November 8th.
A Havas message states:—
Old custom was revised when M.M. Millies and Lacroix moved and seconded a Bill, which was adopted, declaring that "the Armies, the Chief of the Government of the Republic, M. Clemenceau, the Premier and Minister of War, and Marshal Foch, the Generalissimo of the Allied armies, have deserved well of their country."
The text of the present Bill will be permanently inscribed at all Town Halls and Schools of the Republic.

PARIS EXPECTS AN EARLY
TERMINATION.

PARIS, November 8th.
A Havas message states:—
In Paris there were great manifestations of joy on hearing that the German emissaries had been directed to headquarters and the people are anticipating an early termination of the war.

ALLIED CAPTURES IN THE
WEST.

ITALIAN FRONT.

LONDON, November 7th.
In the House of Commons, Mr. J. Hope stated that during 1918 the British had captured 200,000 prisoners, the French 140,000, the Americans 50,000 and the Belgian 15,000, and the Western Front.

FRANCO-BELGIAN FRONT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

BRITISH FRONT.

OUTSKIRTS OF AVESNES
REACHED.

LONDON, November 8th.
Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—

"We continued our advance along the whole front southward of the Mons-Condé canal.
"Southward of the Sambre we reached the La Capelle-Alaubeux road on both sides of Avesnes and gained the western outskirts of the town.
"Astride the river we reached the vicinity of Hautmont, captured Bavai and progressed eastwards.
"On the left we captured Elouges, and Hensies and reached the Condé-Mons canal northward of Hensies.
"Resistance has stiffened. Considerable machine-gunning was encountered. We took hundreds of prisoners and a number of guns. Armoured cars rendered valuable service in co-operation with the cavalry and infantry harassing the retreating enemy."

GERMAN HEADQUARTERS
SHIFTED.

PARIS, October 31st.
The Amsterdam newspaper *Le Nieuw-elles de-la-Haye* announces that Prince Rupprecht has established his General Headquarters at Liege.
The German Administration has also been transferred from Brussels to Liege.—*French Wireless.*

FRENCH FRONT.

PURSUIT OF ENEMY CONTINUED.

LONDON, November 8th.
A French communiqué states:—
Our troops continued unceasingly to pursue the enemy. We advanced far beyond the Vervin-Avesnes road to the north of La Capelle and, in the south, reached the general line of Effry-Origny-Thierache.
Further east we border the Thoa as far as Leuze, fifteen kilometres north of Rozy-sur-Serre.
On the Aisne front we hold the general line from the southern outskirts of the Forest of Signy, thence to Wagnon, Vieil St. Remy, Mazy and Lahorgne, realising an advance of over 16 kilometres beyond the Aisne in the valley of the Bar. Our advanced elements are beyond St. Aignain-sur-Bar.
We gained a footing south of the Meuse on the heights dominating Sedan.

THE AMERICANS CAPTURE
SEDAN.
LYONS, November 8th.
In spite of the bad weather, the French, British and American Armies continued unceasingly to drive back the enemy on Thursday along the whole front. The outstanding event of the day was the capture of Sedan by the Americans.
The transverse railway feeding the German front between Brussels and Metz has been definitely cut.
Progress to a depth of from five to 10 kilometres was made on Thursday along the whole front.
More than 100 villages were liberated.
The enemy is making obstinate resistance with a screen of machine-guns, but his infantry are falling back without a halt to distant lines of defence, which will be broken up before he can occupy them.
Soon the Allies will be on the Meuse, and French soil will be completely liberated.—*French Wireless.*

MEMORIES OF SEDAN.

PARIS, November 8th.
A Havas message states:—
At Sedan, where in 1870 the issue of the Franco-Prussian war was decided, the enemy has fallen back at the very moment when the German army have arrived at Marshal Foch's Headquarters, asking for terms of an armistice which will end the great war in favour of the Allies.
The extremely fast advance frees large areas of invaded France and soon the liberation of the whole country west of the Meuse will be complete.

The Near East.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE MESOPOTAMIAN
CAMPAIGN.

GENERAL MARSHALL CONGRATULATED.

LONDON, November 8th.
The Press Bureau reports that Mr. E. S. Montagu has telegraphed to General Marshall as follows:—
"I congratulate you and the army under your command on your signal victory."

The war in Mesopotamia has been a war of liberation. Its history is a history of ceaseless determination, patient preparation and daring success, of persistence which reverses could not affect.
The triumphs of General Maude's armies have been continued under your leadership and your final success is a fitting climax to campaigns which have culminated in the rescue of Iraq from the now totally defeated Turk.
Officers and men of the Indian Army have taken an ever memorable part in these great achievements.

Italian Front.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

ITALIANS OCCUPY FIUME.

ROME, November 9th.
The Italians have occupied Fiume, Zara and Lussin Piccolo.

The Balkans.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

GERMAN TROOPS CROSS
AUSTRIAN FRONTIER.

AMSTERDAM, November 7th.
A message from Vienna states that German troops have crossed the Austrian frontier into Tirol and Salzburg.

GERMANS DEPARTING FROM
ROUMANIA.

PARIS, November 7th.
The *Nouvelle Gazette de Zurich* states that all the German functionaries are preparing to leave Roumania.
General von Mackensen is personally directing the evacuation of the German military forces.—*French Wireless.*

Aerial Activities.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE I.A.F. AT WORK.

LONDON, November 7th.
The Press Bureau states:—
An Independent Air Force on the afternoon of the 6th inst. bombed factories at Sarbrücken, hitting a factory and rail siding. They destroyed two aeroplanes and drove down two out of control. One British machine is missing.
In addition to those reported yesterday we destroyed two further aeroplanes and drove down another.

Naval Activities.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

ALLIED FLEETS TO ANCHOR
OFF CONSTANTINOPLE.

LONDON, November 8th.
Reuter learns that the Allied Fleets will anchor off St. Sophia, Constantinople, on Saturday, November 9th.

GERMAN CRUELITIES.

AMERICAN PRISONERS SUFFER.

Mr. Oldenzaal, the New York World's correspondent in the Dutch-German frontier, has had an interview with Sergeant Schwartz, who deserted from the 24th German Regiment, after serving as a guard at the prison camps. He says that the Germans, acting on headquarters authority, are outdoing their own record of cruelty. Towards the American prisoners they have adopted a policy of "the fewer Americans who return home the better for us." They are applying the so-called "sharp regime" and "preventive punishment," whereby the Americans are punished before committing offences. They are sent to the Kuestrein camp and compelled to work from 18 to 20 hours daily.
The guards are instructed to shoot if the prisoners sit down, and threaten to crush their skulls and use their bayonets if they collapse. The food consists of a dirty thin soup, with bread. The latter is missing three weeks. Any complaints are punished by the men being made to stand motionless in the sun for three days. The Americans are compelled to fill the fish ponds, using only a water glass. One month's solitary confinement is the penalty for failure.
The sergeant also declared that American hands have been conveyed in chains to Russia, and exhibited, while a lecturer explains that the Germans are victorious. On one occasion, an American broke his hands and assaulted the lecturer. He was shot. Negroes are especially cruelly treated, and are flogged mercilessly on the slightest offence. German-American prisoners are treated kindly, with the purpose of trying to organise a brigade to fight for Germany. But the German-Americans refuse to cut the extra bread rations when the other American prisoners are not supplied. The police insult and spit on the Americans saying, "The war-prolongers are here."

THE NEXT GREAT PUSH.



HEATHER DAY

ST. ANDREW'S FAIR

November 29th.

ST. ANDREW'S WAR BOND TICKETS

[2639]



PRESIDENT WILSON SAYS:

"And when you give it, give absolutely all that you can spare, and don't consider yourself liberal in the giving. If you give with self-adulation, you are not giving at all. You are giving to your own vanity; but if you give until it hurts, then your heart-blood goes into it."

It has been said that St. Andrew's Society is allocating too much of the War Bond Drawing receipts to War Charities. Just think for a minute of the War and not of the Drawing; think of the tragedy beyond words which is being enacted on the battle front; think of the vast relief organisation and the money that is needed to uphold it, and think of your own duty in the matter. No, we are not giving too much; we are not giving enough.

HONGKONG ST. ANDREW'S SOCIETY
WAR BOND DRAWING

31st December, 1918.

TICKETS ON SALE AT ALL BANKS, HOTELS, CLUBS AND STORES.

[2635]

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BOMBAY via SINGAPORE, MALACCA & COLOMBO		
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† Omitting Shanghai and/or Moji. ‡ Wireless telegraphy.

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Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong
SIBERIA MARU	20,000	THURS. 14th Nov.
TENYO MARU	23,000	TUES. 26th Nov.
SHINYU MARU	23,000	WED. 18th Dec.
KOREA MARU	20,000	17th Jan. 1919.

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Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong
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MARSEILLES	Monthly direct service via Singapore and Port Said.
BUENOS AIRES, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS	Monthly direct service via Singapore, MAURITIUS, DURBAN and CAPE TOWN.
BOMBAY COLOMBO	Regular fortnightly service via Singapore.
BATAVIA, SOERABAYA, SAMARANG	Monthly direct service.
"TAMON MARU" No. 12	SATURDAY, 23rd Nov. at Noon
SYDNEY, MELBOURNE	Monthly service calling at AUCKLAND, N.Z., & ADELAIDE.
VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE, TACOMA	Regular fortnightly services touching at intermediate ports in Japan and taking cargo to OVERLAND POINTS U. S. in connection with Chicago Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway.
"AFRICA MARU"	TUESDAY, 26th Nov. at 3 P.M.
KEELUNG, TAKAO	These steamers have excellent accommodation for 1st and 2nd class saloon passengers and will arrive at and depart from the Scoop Yip wharf, near the Harbour Office.
SWATOW, AMOY	For TAKAO via SWATOW AND AMOY.
"SOEHO MARU"	THURSDAY, 21st Nov. at 8 A.M.
For KEELUNG via SWATOW AND AMOY.	
"AMAKURA MARU"	TUESDAY, 12th Nov. at 10 A.M.

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